





## Fears of a Protectionist Surge

### Bonn Failure to Agree on Trade Could Bring Backlash

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Failure of the Bonn economic summit conference to set a starting date for negotiations on global trade is likely to increase protectionist pressures in Congress, according to Secretary of Labor William E. Brock.

Mr. Brock, who until last week was U.S. trade representative, said in an interview Sunday that if the preparatory meetings scheduled for July should bog down, "There will be a lot of pressure on Congress to take unilateral action."

Beyond the specific trade issue, there was a sense of dismay in Washington on the more general lack of results at the Bonn meeting, especially at a time when the U.S. economy, which has been the main force in global growth over the past two years, may be entering a slack period.

## French Move Tied to Fear of A Brain Drain

(Continued from Page 1)

the space defense project want to explore.

Mr. Mitterrand's domestic political troubles are widely seen by European and U.S. diplomats as explaining his decision to hold up trade talks until he gets firm assurances that the interests of European farmers will be protected.

A senior U.S. official warned Saturday that the French president saw his country's social fabric as "dangerously thin."

Although France was once a net beneficiary of the subsidies paid to European farmers under the Common Agricultural Policy, this is no longer the case.

France recently joined Britain and West Germany as a net contributor to the EC, giving Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist government a new interest in controlling farm spending.

## Company Denies Report

A French state-controlled company denied Monday a weekend report that it was among two French companies taking part in research into President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, Reuters reported in Paris.

A spokesman for the electronics group Thomson-CSF said: "There is no link between SDI and the work we are doing."

He was commenting on a report in Le Monde that said that Thomson and the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité had agreed to work on laser research for the U.S. project. No comment was available from CGE.

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starting date, he added, negative trade news, such as high monthly trade deficits, will stir emotions on Capitol Hill.

U.S. officials are disappointed, but not surprised, by the failure to get unanimous agreement in Bonn, even though six of the seven countries wanted to insert 1986 as the starting date. President François Mitterrand of France had indicated earlier that he would attempt to delay a new trade round.

The officials say that Mr. Mitterrand, while linking a demand for thoroughgoing monetary reform with trade negotiations, actually fears a trade round that might subject France to new competition in agriculture and high technology.

"The nub of it is that this is the last Maginot Line of defense against doing anything about the Common Agricultural Policy," said an administration official, referring to the European Community's policy that lays down minimum prices for farm products.

The essence of the U.S. position is that Mr. Mitterrand, whose government faces parliamentary elections next year, fears that new trade

negotiations might force a downward adjustment of some of the highly protective floor prices for French farm products.

The same source said that Mr. Mitterrand appeared worried that France may not be competitive in the services and high-technology products that the United States hopes to put on the table during new trade negotiations.

Mr. Reagan also went to Bonn committed to get Western Europe and Japan to expand their economies to replace some of the declining thrust of the U.S. economy.

The U.S. contribution to this package was to have been a pledge to reduce the \$200-billion U.S. budget deficit and a new willingness to consider monetary reforms. A reduction of the deficit could lead to lower interest rates and a more stable dollar.

With some bitterness, the U.S. team lays the blame almost wholly on Mr. Mitterrand. "French politicians believe they gain when they're isolated," a U.S. official said. "They like to say to the French people, 'If we're isolated, we must be right.'"

## A 'Walk Into the Past'

Washington Post Service

Following are excerpts from the speeches by President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen, West Germany:

**Excerpts from Mr. Reagan's speech:**

This painful walk into the past has done much more than remind us of the war that consumed the European continent. What we have seen makes us realize that no one of us can fully understand the enormity of the feelings carried by the victims of these camps.

The survivors carry a memory beyond anything that we can comprehend. . . .

Here lie people — Jews — whose death was inflicted for no reason other than their very existence. Their pain was borne only because of who they were and because of the God in their prayers. Alongside them lie many Christians — Catholics and Protestants. . . .

Today, we have been grimly reminded why the commandment of this camp was named the "Beast of Belsen." Above all, we are struck by the horror of it all, the monstrous, incomprehensible horror. . . . That is why history will forever brand what happened as the Holocaust.

Here, death ruled. But we have learned something, as well. Because of what happened, we found that death cannot rule forever. And that is why we are here today.

We are here because humanity refuses to accept that freedom or the spirit of man can ever be extinguished. We are here to commemorate that life triumphed over the tragedy and the death of the Holocaust — overcame the suffering, the sickness, the testing, and, yes, the gasings.

We are here today to confirm that the horror cannot outlast the hope — and that even from the worst of all things, the best may come forth. Therefore . . . there must be some purpose. And there is. It comes to us through the transforming love of God.

We learn from the Talmud that it was only through suffering that the children of Israel obtained three priceless and coveted gifts: the Torah, the land of Israel, and the world to come. Yes, out of this sickness — as crushing and cruel as it was — there was hope for the world as well as for the world to come. Out of the ashes — hope. From all the pain — promise.

**Mr. Kohl's remarks:**

Mr. President, you have come here to commemorate the victims of the National Socialist tyranny. Bergen-Belsen was a site of unimaginable horror. And it was only one of many places of an insane bent towards annihilation.

At a ceremony here two weeks ago I, as chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, acknowledged our responsibility to history. You, Mr. President, represent a country which very decisively contributed to liberating Europe and finally also the Germans from Hitler's rule of terror. We Germans respectfully pay tribute to the soldiers of your country who paid for this work of liberation with their lives.

We bow down in mourning for the victims of murder and genocide. The highest goal of our political efforts is to render impossible a repetition of this systematic annihilation of human life and human dignity.

Therefore, the Americans and Germans stand together with their partners and friends in a community of values and as allies . . . in order to secure the unconditional and inviolable dignity of humans in freedom and peace.



Jewish war veterans placing flowers to honor American soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington. Sunday's ceremony was one of 20 held around the country in response to President Reagan's visit to Bitburg.

## Bitburg: A Subdued Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

Russian prisoners of war who died there earlier in the war.

And at Bitburg, Mr. Reagan converted his call for reconciliation into a familiar attack on Communism when he recalled President John F. Kennedy's declaration that he was a Berliner. He went on to compare himself to a Jew, an Afghan, a prisoner of the gulag, a Vietnamese refugee, a Laotian, a Cambodian, a Cuban and a Miskito Indian in Nicaragua.

He did not mention Adolf Hitler, although he portrayed the crimes of Nazism as the evil work of "one man," an act of defiance to his German hosts.

While some of the president's aides effusively praised the speeches — Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt called them "a brilliant performance" — the private expectations of the president's advisers were more subdued.

The expectation of Mr. Reagan's strategists was that a satisfactory performance would subdue the controversy.

The White House has been buoyed by surveys taken by a veteran Reagan pollster, Richard Wirthlin, said to show the president's popularity holding firm in the face of Bitburg. Some other surveys, however, give conflicting results.

While it probably will be days or weeks before it becomes clear whether Mr. Reagan has succeeded in putting Bitburg behind him, the controversy has left two legacies. One is a conspicuous deterioration of relations with the press, whom Mr. Reagan and his aides blame for blowing the incident out of proportion.

The other is an unaccustomed defensiveness in the Reagan White House after a string of defeats on foreign matters and foreign policy. His more sensitive strategists recognize that Bitburg could become the symbol of a declining presidency if Mr. Reagan cannot reverse his fortunes.

**A New Crisis Seen by FAO**

(Continued from Page 1)

in northern Ethiopia, an area of the country hardest hit by drought.

The report said that the major problem facing Ethiopia was that of 961,000 tons of pledged cereals for 1985, "less than half have been received by the end of April."

"Shortages of seeds and other inputs are likely to adversely affect the planting of the 1985 main season crop," the report said.

About 2.5 million people were affected by food shortages in Mozambique, and in Niger 400,000 people had left their homes to seek food, the FAO report said.

Seed has been eaten in many areas to stave off starvation, and the FAO predicted that even if weather was favorable, food deficits would continue into 1986 unless the seed is replaced.

The 21 countries with insufficient food supplies identified by the FAO were: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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## Peres and Rabin Criticize Reagan For His Visit to Bitburg Cemetery

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin strongly criticized President Ronald Reagan on Monday for his visit to the German military cemetery at Bitburg.

Mr. Peres called Mr. Reagan's decision to lay a wreath at the cemetery Sunday during his visit to West Germany "a painful and grievous error." Mr. Rabin said Mr. Reagan's "historic mistake" was in comparing murderers with their victims.

"For this comparison, he will not be forgiven by enlightened humanity and the Jewish people," Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Rabin spoke Monday at a convention of survivors at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem. Mr. Peres said last week that Mr. Reagan's decision to visit Bitburg was a mistake. But he went on to add that Mr. Reagan had shown himself to be one of the most supportive U.S. presidents in Israel's history.

The statements were the strongest yet made by senior officials of the Israeli government, which has taken a deliberately low key approach to the Bitburg controversy.

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted by The Associated Press as saying Mr. Reagan's participation in the ceremony at Bitburg, which contains the graves of 49 SS men, was "one of the saddest days in the history of the Jewish people."

## Nuclear Poisoning of Foes Considered By U.S. in 1941

(Continued from Page 1)

June issue of Technology Review magazine. He said he came across the letter while perusing recently declassified documents at the Library of Congress.

The plan is not mentioned in any history of the Manhattan Project. Neither, Mr. Bernstein wrote, was the plan remembered by any of 16 leading Manhattan Project scientists who are still living.

"Most of these scientists," he wrote, "have forgotten or never knew that in 1941 a scientific advisory committee to the National Academy of Sciences suggested that the United States develop the radioactive products of fission as weapons."

The committee gave the pursuit of such weapons a higher priority than the quest for the bomb itself. Mr. Bernstein said it was not clear from the letter that Oppenheimer supported the plan.

By suggesting the killing of a half a million people, Oppenheimer may have been trying to impose a

nearly impossible goal in the hope of stopping it.

"Or," Mr. Bernstein said, Oppenheimer "may have lacked, or already overridden, personal doubts about the ethics of mass killings. He may have been troubled only by technical matters of efficacy and access to resources."

Oppenheimer died in 1967. His younger brother, Frank, also a physicist, who died in February, described the letter "bloodthirsty."

"In those days," Frank Oppenheimer recalled, "we talked about everything, any way of killing."

## 17 Killed in Crash Of U.S. Helicopter

United Press International

TOKYO — A U.S. Marine helicopter with 17 persons aboard crashed into the Pacific off southern Japan on Monday, and all aboard were apparently killed, a U.S. spokesman said.

The CH-53D helicopter attached to the First Marine Aircraft Wing of the 36th Marine Air Group at Camp Butler in Okinawa went down off the island of Yakushima, according to U.S. military spokesmen.

The helicopter was flying to Okinawa from the U.S. Marine station at Iwakuni in western Honshu. U.S. and Japanese patrol ships and planes searched unsuccessfully for survivors. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

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## U.S. Protests Mark Visit To Cemetery By Reagan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many Americans reacted with sorrow and anger over President Ronald Reagan's visit to a German military cemetery as the United States marked the 40th anniversary of victory in Europe.

In New York, Washington and in cities and small towns across the United States, people assembled Sunday for marches and rallies.

The reaction to the president's visit to Bitburg cemetery was overwhelmingly negative, ranging from muted criticism to outright denunciation. Leading Jews, the leaders of other religions, Holocaust survivors, spokesmen for veterans groups and labor organizations, members of Congress and thousands of other Americans joined the choruses of rejection.

But there were also words of praise for the president's speech at the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, and some leaders said his quest for reconciliation had stirred new interest in the Holocaust. There were calls, too, to put the controversy over the cemetery visit to rest.

In New York, an estimated 240,000 people at a rally for Soviet Jews heard Elie Wiesel, the writer and Holocaust survivor, call Mr. Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery an insensitive act that had "wounded" the world's Jews and distorted history by equating Holocaust victims with Nazi soldiers.

At Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, a survivor of the Holocaust told a gathering of 700 Jewish war veterans and their families that the president's trip to the Bitburg cemetery was an attempt to obscure German moral responsibility for the Nazi terror.

"The image of an American president, no matter how well-intentioned, going to a German cemetery sends to the world the wrong signals," said Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering and Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. "It says all these men were the same, that they fought with good intentions."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Envoy Boycotts Moscow Parade

MOSCOW (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, will not attend a Red Square parade commemorating the defeat of Nazism because the killing of a U.S. Army officer in East Germany is "still unresolved," an embassy spokesman said Monday.

Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. was shot and killed by a Soviet sentry on March 24. The Soviet Union said the officer, a member of the U.S. liaison mission in East Germany, was spying in a restricted military area. U.S. officials denied the charge.

"At a time when the Nicholson case is still unresolved," the embassy spokesman said, "we did not feel it was appropriate for the ambassador or a military representative to attend a military parade on Red Square." But two diplomats of counselor rank would attend, he added. The U.S. statement followed an announcement from the British Embassy that the British ambassador would attend the parade Thursday.

### Cabinet Is Reshuffled in Singapore

SINGAPORE (AP) — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew reshuffled his cabinet on Monday, shifting control of the finance, communications, and trade and industry ministries.

A statement issued by Mr. Lee's office said that the changes, which are to go into effect Tuesday, would distribute responsibilities more evenly among the ministers and make for more effective government. The current cabinet was formed four months ago. The statement added that there would be further changes at the end of the year when several ministers had completed certain tasks.

In the new cabinet, Tony Tan, the minister of finance, education and health, will become minister for trade and industry and education. Trade and Industry Minister Richard Hu will take over finance and health from Mr. Tan. Yeo Ning Hong will become minister for communications and information.

### Police Site Is Bombed Near Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — An installation of the paramilitary police in a Brussels suburb was bombed Monday, and urban guerrillas of the Fighting Communist Cells said they had set off the bombs. Political parties and trade unions, meanwhile, were preparing a demonstration against terrorism.

The explosion Monday, which shattered windows in the neighborhood but caused no injuries, was the 15th bombing by the organization in a seven-month campaign aimed mainly at NATO-related targets. The organization is believed to be linked to the Direct Action guerrillas in France and the West German Red Army Faction.

A statement bearing the group's red-starred emblem, found in Namur, southeast of Brussels, blamed the paramilitary police for the death of two firemen in the car bombing Wednesday at the Belgian Employers Federation headquarters. It said the police had failed to heed a warning to clear the area.

### U.S. Balloon Race 'Too Close to Call'

PALM SPRINGS, California (UPI) — The Gordon Bennett International Cup balloon race was "too close to call" Monday as the defending champion, its helium supply nearly exhausted, hovered over Nevada near the grounded leader.

A spokesman said the Rosie O'Grady, piloted by Joe Kittinger, winner of the past two races, was north of Lathrop, Nevada, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. It was not clear whether Mr. Kittinger had outdistanced the California Grape, which had traveled 192 miles before coming down in the Nevada desert Sunday night. The winner in the race, which began Saturday in Palm Springs, will be the balloon that goes the farthest.

The helium balloon race, which began in Paris in 1906 and was an annual event until World War II, was revived in 1979. It is named for James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the Paris newspaper that became the International Herald Tribune.

### Justice Minister Resigns in Kuwait

CAIRO (IHT) — Kuwait's justice minister, threatened with a no-confidence vote in parliament over charges of embezzlement and mismanagement of public funds, has resigned, according to news reports from Kuwait. He is the first cabinet minister to resign under pressure since 1961. When Kuwait achieved independence from Britain.

The resignation of Sheikh Salman al-Duaili al-Sabah was accepted late Sunday and officially announced Monday, the reports said. A member of Kuwait's ruling family, he stepped down two days before he was to face a no-confidence vote in parliament. The vote would have been the first of its kind in Kuwait.

He will be succeeded by Khaled al-Jassar, who is minister of Islamic affairs. The resignation followed prolonged, stormy sessions of questioning in parliament on the collapse of Kuwait's unofficial stock market in 1982. During a session last Tuesday, Sheikh Salman did not deny opposition charges that his 12-year-old son had received 1.4 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$4.6 million) from the fund.

### For the Record

The trial of three Sikhs charged in connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will begin Monday in New Delhi. The three were members of the prime minister's security force. (Reuters)

A hijacker was released from prison in South Africa on Monday under an amnesty after having served less than 3 years of a 10-year sentence. Michael Hoare was convicted of hijacking an Air India plane to Durban in 1982 after an attempt to topple the South African government. (Reuters)

Hundreds of illegal immigrants filed through the western border of Nigeria into neighboring Benin on Monday as the May 10 deadline set by Nigerian authorities for their expulsion drew near. (AP)

The death toll in Britain's worst outbreak of Legionnaires' disease rose to 30 on Monday when a 60-year-old woman died at Stafford District General Hospital, an official there said. (AP)

### Correction

In the Special Report on Arts and Antiques that appeared in the May 4-5 editions, an article on the Gould Collection said incorrectly attributed the origin of "Greek Officer." The work is by Delacroix. A preparatory study in pen and wash heightened with white by Bolly, showing a crowd standing in the Louvre, was mistakenly identified as the painting.

## West Germans Are Closer To U.S., Split From France

(Continued from Page 1)

long time," cautioned the official. "We will have to be careful."

Bernard Brüggele, a veteran French journalist, reported in Monday's editions of Le Monde that Mr. Mitterrand's "bitterness has been able to remain discreet, even secret."

"But for Mr. Mitterrand, who has largely followed his European strategy on the Bonn-Paris axis, here there is a somewhat discouraging lesson," he said.

Having committed itself to Bitburg, the Reagan administration felt confident enough to announce in Bonn, a day before the summit formally opened, the imposition of trade sanctions on Nicaragua. The Kohl government was given two hours' advance notification of the move, according to an official.

The timing and setting of the Nicaragua announcement appeared to be partly intended to steer the U.S. press and television away from the damaging Bitburg theme, but for West German officials it seemed also to reflect the administration's upper hand in their bilateral ties. Bonn dutifully muted its known reservations about the Nicaragua sanctions.

Even before the summit convened, West Germany had openly aligned itself with Washington on the conclave's seminal economic issue, and plumped for a quick as-

sembling of the 90-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, to combat protectionism.

This put Mr. Kohl at loggerheads with Mr. Mitterrand. Even more forthrightly, President Mitterrand rejected the Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. space arms research program.

Until the summit, Bonn had, through opaque policy formulations, sought to avoid making a choice between Washington and Paris on what may be a central strategic question of the next decade. France, too, hides behind words: Its deepest concern is that a Soviet counterdeployment of space weapons would render the French independent force de frappe obsolescent.

A senior West German policy-maker commented recently that he was not afraid of the U.S. project's strategic implications — an erosion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's classic deterrence doctrine, for example — "because I simply do not believe that such a system will ever be capable of being deployed."

But as long as space weapons remain on NATO's agenda, the frictions between Paris and Bonn may fester.

"We will have to straddle the gap," said another Bonn aide. "And that is nothing new for us."

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Bitburg's Hard Lessons

It is over, but the Bitburg blunder, too, should not be forgotten. President Reagan's regret at having promised such a cemetery tribute was palpable. He walked through it with dignity but little reverence. He gave the cameras no emotional angles. All day long, he talked and talked of Hell and Nazi evil, to submerge the event.

No 10-minute gesture requiring all that explanation could retain much symbolic value. Not even Mr. Reagan's eloquence before the mass graves of the former concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen could erase the fact that his visit there was an afterthought, to atone for the inadvertent salute to those SS graves.

What now needs remembering is how quickly even a ceremonial error can develop a political, indeed geopolitical life of its own, persuading the most powerful leaders that they are helpless hostages of history.

For all his pain at having to offend so many Americans, Mr. Reagan put it starkly: to abandon his promise to walk with Chancellor Helmut Kohl through the Bitburg cemetery would have looked as if he had "caved in" under pressure. And as Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger were summoned to testify, breaking even a small promise to an ally in the nuclear age would be a grievous sin.

This diplomacy of appearances insists that every presidential act has strategic significance. Since peace depends on nuclear weapons that can never be used, a president's willingness to use them rests entirely on threats and promises — on words; therefore, a president's words carry cosmic weight, his international promises must be impervious to pressure; indeed, the rougher the going, the

more persevering a president must appear. The theory is dangerous precisely because it rests on a foundation of truth. When practiced relentlessly, it can ensure the most foolish commitments. And if pursued to absurd lengths, as in Bitburg, it makes strategic duty the enemy of democratic values. True strength resides securely between obduracy and complacency. Strong leaders avoid both extremes.

Still, one could almost hear Mr. Reagan's lesser rationalizations as he let Mr. Kohl drag him through this "act of reconciliation." Had not the chancellor started down even stronger protests to plant Pershing missiles on his soil? Will not "star wars" get a boost from his gratitude for this political favor?

Sunday's final travesty was the pretense that German-American reconciliation still required affirmation — four decades after the Marshall Plan and the Berlin Airlift. This alliance will survive the folly of Bitburg, just as it would have survived the cancellation of Bitburg, because it is now deeply rooted, in the democratic politics and prosperity of all its peoples.

So too are the economic dysfunctions that worried all seven leaders of the industrial democracies at the Bonn meetings preceding Bitburg. No mere words and gestures of fellowship at the summit could move President François Mitterrand of France to schedule a conference on trade barriers, which might threaten the protections of his farmers. And no mere lip service to interdependence could overcome the leaders' political fears of tampering with the world's monetary system.

It was a troubled summit. But what a blessing to find democracy behind the troubles.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Milton Stover Eisenhower

"If it wasn't for his name," President Eisenhower once said of his youngest brother, "he would have a very high governmental post." In fact, Milton Stover Eisenhower, who died Thursday at the age of 83, had held very high governmental posts when Dwight Eisenhower was still an obscure officer in the peacetime army. He was, as those who knew him were well aware, a great deal more than the "like's Brother" of a thousand newspaper headlines.

Milton Eisenhower was super-bureaucrat, diplomat, university president and the good gray eminence on any number of panels, commissions, study groups and task forces. As The New York Times wrote many years ago, "His friends have come to think of him as . . . supremely endowed with the gift of getting the word across. They say his success is based on his ability to express exactly what he means, the way he can knife through to the heart of an issue and the way he can get others to work with him and for him gladly."

Dwight Eisenhower said that it was these qualities, not just the fraternal bond, that made Milton one of his most trusted confidants during both administrations. Milton's stature was such that his presence in any venture could lend it additional respect, which was why he was called to serve on 12 presidential commissions over the years, including the one appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to study the causes and prevention of

violence in 1968. Dr. Eisenhower (his many doctorates were honorary) was not a popular figure with the right wing of his brother's party, and in fact he admitted to occasionally voting for a Democrat for president. "I'm a middle roader," he said in a 1949 interview, "and I turn me up when people call that a neutral or negative position. It isn't. I believe in getting things done."

For the past 28 years Milton Eisenhower had lived in Baltimore, where he served two stints as president of Johns Hopkins University and spent a good deal of time watching the Baltimore Orioles. He was regarded with great affection there, and a library on the Hopkins campus was named for him 20 years ago. It is perhaps the most appropriate memorial to a man who believed in the rational application of human knowledge to vexing problems.

In June 1968, two years before the violence at Kent State University, he gave a speech on that Ohio campus. "As never before in our history," he said, "we now need citizens who can reason objectively, critically and creatively within a moral framework. We need, in other words . . . Americans who will devote as much time and energy to being wise, democratic citizens as they do to being good physicians, engineers or businessmen."

What we need, in other words, is more Milton Eisenhowers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Bonn: In Disunity, Strength

The summit attendees in Bonn failed to reach agreement on two crucial questions — when to start a new round of global trade talks and whether to support U.S. research into the Strategic Defense Initiative. But the leaders demonstrated, as they had at previous summits, that the basic fabric of Western solidarity remains intact.

France opposed a proposal to initiate a new round early next year. It also objected to the SDI project. By choosing to differ, however, France seems to have gained something it hasn't had — a negotiating advantage that can be exploited in the coming talks in Paris between Mr. Mitterrand and the Kremlin's new leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The achievement of the Bonn summit is that it maintained an essential degree of cooperation and unity.

The stage is set for the proposed trade round to roll back protectionism; the question of timing can be settled in due course. The absence of a consensus on the Strategic Defense Initiative, which is still largely a question of the future, is not a warning signal, but a healthy indication that Western society can live with a diversity of opinion.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

### On Oil, a Lesson Forgotten

In late 1973, the United States woke up to the fact that it is dangerous to depend too much on foreign oil suppliers. That lesson may be starting to fade.

Last year, for the first time since 1979, U.S. crude-oil imports rose over the previous year's level, by 6.5 percent. Even more troubling was a 30-percent rise in gasoline imports. Major oil producers have been boosting their refining capacity and expanding their exports of gasoline. This has been a major blow to the U.S. petroleum industry. The United States, in common with other industrialized countries, now has a huge glut in refining capacity. The problem goes deeper: In 1983, spending by the U.S. petroleum industry on exploration and development fell 36 percent.

Last year, about one-third of the oil that Americans consumed was imported, at a cost of \$60 billion. If U.S. consumption grows by 2 percent a year, fully 46 percent of the nation's oil will be imported by 1994.

What's to be done? Further conservation remains a matter of urgency as well as sound economics. Research into non-oil energy alternatives needs a boost. Most important, the search for new oil supplies must expand.

— The Los Angeles Times.

## FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: King Edward VII Is Dead

LONDON — King Edward VII succumbed to a cardiac affection supervening on pneumonia [on May 6]. He was sixty-eight years old and had reigned nine years. King Edward struck the keynote of his reign in his first Message to his subjects, in which, referring to Queen Victoria, he said: "I shall earnestly strive to walk in her footsteps, devoting myself to the utmost of my power to maintaining and promoting the highest interests of my people, and to the diligent and zealous fulfillment of the great and sacred responsibilities which, through the will of God, I am now called to undertake." The continuance of the machinery of government and the loyalty of the Empire constitute a monument to his wisdom. Says the Standard: "It is our melancholy consolation that our grief over the tomb of his late Majesty will be shared by all the civilized world."

### 1935: George V Fetes Silver Jubilee

LONDON — In one of the greatest displays of pageantry the world has ever seen, his Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, Emperor of India, drove with his Queen through the streets of London to St. Paul's Cathedral [on May 6] to return thanks to God for the first twenty-five years of his reign. As this memorable pageant of triumph and splendor unfolded through the brilliant May sunshine of London's streets to mark the beginning of England's celebration of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties, the cheers of three million persons swelled into a mighty crescendo of affection and loyalty. The King, resplendent in scarlet and gold of a field-marshal's uniform, was visibly awed by the clamor of the throng. Queen Mary was a stately and gracious figure in white.

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## 'I am a Berliner, I am a Jew ...'

By William Safire

be part of an upbeat trip. Like so many, he praised "reconciliation" so long as it involved no personal pain. The discovery of SS graves in the scheduled cemetery visit saved him from the sin of avoidance. So Mr. Reagan — and the world — had to go to a death camp and bear witness.

Then some invisible pedagogic hand led him to equate the victims of the death camps with the dead soldiers of the Third Reich.

He soon learned, along with millions who had never given the matter any thought, that no reconciliation could ever come about by glossing over the enormity of the crimes committed by the Nazis and all the Germans who enthusiastically abetted them.

Feeling sadness at the grave of soldiers is on a different order of magnitude from feeling agony at the slaughter of innocents.

The president absorbed the point. In an inspiring penance in the Oval Office, he led a huge audience in listening to the testimony of Elie Wiesel, the quintessential survivor.

The invisible teaching hand would not let go. An ignoble motive (fear of appearing weak and subject to pressure) merged with a noble motive (the

concern about insulting a new generation of Germans) to send him to a place tainted with the graves of storm troopers. This posed a test: Would he understand, and be able to articulate both the need for reconciliation and the requirement for atonement?

In part one of this amazing exam, he stood at Bergen-Belsen alongside the German chancellor, a man of relentless repentance, "to confront and condemn the acts of a hated regime of the past."

The Jewish prayer for the dead speaks not only of the dead, but determinedly of faith in God; fittingly, the president stressed the message of the doomed Anne Frank, "I still believe that people are good at heart." No photograph can be as affecting as that example of intelligent innocence and pure hope snuffed out. The ritual "never again" had context.

In the final part of the test, at the Bitburg cemetery, he acknowledged the presence of the Nazi graves first by turning his back on them, then by contrasting them with the remains of young draftees, and left the judgment to Heaven. He did not equate them with their victims or with the soldiers who fell in a moral cause.

One false note was an extended anecdote about the suspension of hostilities on a holiday — as if the Wehrmacht had been made up mainly of sentimental boys — but freed the central lesson clearly: "that freedom must always be stronger than totalitarianism, that good must always be stronger than evil."

That followed his uplifting "I am a Berliner, I am a Jew in a world still threatened by anti-Semitism" passage, and for me redeemed the

Reagan's painful walk into the past opened the minds of millions to the costs of reconciliation.

the death camps with the dead soldiers of the Third Reich.

He soon learned, along with millions who had never given the matter any thought, that no reconciliation could ever come about by glossing over the enormity of the crimes committed by the Nazis and all the Germans who enthusiastically abetted them.

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## Historically Blind, We Are Intellectually Defenseless

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — History has been in fashion here for a few days. We have been warring in the anniversaries of the wars we failed to avoid, but most of the time, even in Washington, history is a parade of forgotten memories.

The new secretary of education, William J. Bennett, has recently been deploring this national amnesia. He notes that the study of history, as distinct from "social studies," is no longer required in most high schools, and that in many states even the teachers of history have little or no serious training in the subject.

"The present decline in the status of history in our schools is very serious," he told a conference on Civic Virtue and Academic Excellence. "To put the matter plainly, to be ignorant of history is to be, in a very fundamental way, intellectually defenseless, unable to understand the workings of either of our own society or of other societies."

This is not a new idea, as Mr. Bennett recognizes, for he collects more quotations than anybody since Bartlett, and stuns his listeners with the findings of every student of education from Thomas Jefferson to

Daniel Patrick Moynihan. But the idea is still important: "We cannot hope that our students will know why the world got into its present situation — or even what that situation is — if they know so little of the events that came before them."

What Mr. Bennett did not say is that if we do not teach history in the high schools and, in addition, turn our universities into employment agencies, we should not be surprised if the people elect members of Congress and even presidents who share their shaky knowledge or even ignorance of the history of the world.

It is not only our children who, without historical memory, are left "intellectually defenseless." President Reagan could not possibly have blundered into the cemeteries of Germany, with the best of intentions and the hope of "reconciliation," unless he was ignorant of the brutal and tragic facts of the last world war.

He is not the first or the worst of recent presidents who have neglected history. Hadley Donovan, the former editor of Time magazine, has written an excellent book on his days in the

White House of Jimmy Carter, when, as he says, "I was offered almost unlimited access," and he reports on this experience with candor.

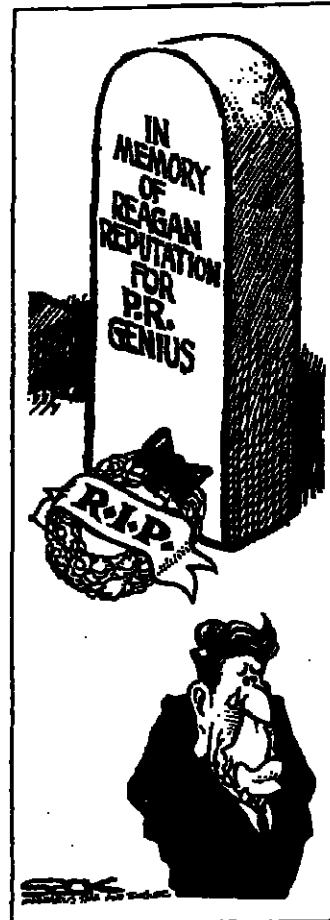
Mr. Donovan obviously respects Mr. Carter, and thinks historians of the future will be more generous than today's journalists about his administration, but he makes an interesting observation about the Georgian's "odd lack of a sense of history."

"In Carter's immense storehouse of information," Mr. Donovan says, "plenty of history must have been packed away, yet it never seemed a steady presence in his thinking."

I think the links between education, history and politics are vital to the security of the nation, the defense of freedom and a decent order in the world. But I do not think these relationships are clear or are getting the attention they deserve.

It may be that the disappointments and tragedies of U.S. foreign policy since the last world war were not military or strategic, but misjudgments of history and philosophy.

We fought the Korean and Vietnam wars on the assumption that



thoughtless early planning of this trip. In seeking at first to sidestep smoldering resentments, the president brought on a firestorm 40 years after a Holocaust, which in turn forced a forgetful world through a most necessary grid.

The New York Times.

## The Outflow Of Dollars Is No Problem

By Horace W. Brock

MENLO PARK, California — It is generally agreed that there is a positive side to today's strong dollar and enormous trade deficit. This is the inflow of foreign capital into the United States credit market — a foreign "subsidy" that is keeping interest rates lower than they would otherwise be. What people do not understand is the surprising stability of the current situation.

Fear is afoot that the present state of affairs is unstable. Financial commentators insistently caution that foreign investor sentiment may sour on American financial assets, causing a large-scale outflow of capital from the United States. Such an outflow would put severe pressure on interest rates, imperiling economic recovery as well as the prospects of Third World debtor nations.

In point of fact, there will not be, and cannot be, any such outflow of funds in the next two or three years. It is a near certainty that capital inflows will continue, and at a rate exceeding 1984's record \$100 billion.

How can this be? The answer lies in understanding an accounting relationship of international finance: The net foreign capital inflow into a nation running a trade deficit will exactly equal its trade deficit. (In technical parlance, the nation's "capital account surplus" will equal its "current account deficit.")

The only time this will not happen is when the central bank intervenes in the foreign exchange market — something the Federal Reserve Board has been loath to do in recent years.

Why does this accounting relationship hold? From an international bookkeeping standpoint, what is casually referred to as a "foreign inflow of funds" is the money that finances the trade deficit. It plugs the financial gap that arises when a country imports more BMWs than it exports Chevrolet. Since America cannot sell enough Chevrolets to finance its consumption, it must sell something else, and it does: financial assets, primarily IOUs such as Treasury and corporate bonds. This is the "inflow" of foreign funds.

What does all this have to do with the likelihood that foreign inflows will continue? Everything. The accounting relationship makes clear that if the country continues to run a trade deficit, then it is guaranteed equal and offsetting capital inflows. But the United States is going to run a very significant trade deficit for the next two or three years, perhaps longer. Turning around a trade deficit like this is turning around a super-tanker. It will require two to three years to right today's deficit — once the dollar falls and U.S. goods become competitive.

This argument implicitly treats foreign investors as hostages to the U.S. trade deficit, for which they are hardly responsible. But who says these investors must go on acquiring large quantities of financial assets in the United States, thereby financing the U.S. trade deficit? Should sentiment turn against U.S. assets, wouldn't these investors be free to sell their dollar assets, withdraw their funds and run? The answer is yes, but no. Foreigners will end up "selling" to other foreigners.

Suppose assets in the United States suddenly become less attractive, perhaps because of a drop in interest rates. Certain foreign investors would sell their dollar-denominated assets, and in doing so flood the foreign exchange market with dollars. But the resulting "cheaper" dollar would make U.S. securities relatively more attractive to foreigners who, taken as a whole, go on acquiring them. When the dust settled, the dollar would have fallen in value, but the net inflow of foreign capital — measured in dollars — would be unchanged.

With time, the now-lower dollar would stimulate American exports and cut imports. Thus, the trade deficit would slowly ebb and so would the offsetting foreign inflow of funds. By the time this adjustment process was over, the nation would have issued several hundred billion dollars worth of IOUs, would confront an annual debt-servicing costs of \$30 billion to \$40 billion and would no longer benefit from the inflow of foreign capital. This is the flip side to today's inflow of foreign capital.

The writer, president of Strategic Economic Decisions Inc., a consulting company, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTER

### Remember Costa Rica

Regarding "The Awkward Success of America's Salvadoran Friend" (April 15) by William Pfaff:

The fragile baroque of Mr. Pfaff's argument is often in danger of being swamped by his own simplistic speech. He complains that "Washington has held the Central American crisis to be a seamless whole." Yet a few paragraphs further along he himself says, "But it is difficult to be optimistic about Central America, a region without strong political structures or traditions . . ."

Has Mr. Pfaff forgotten that Costa Rica is right in the middle of Central America? This independent nation has enjoyed constitutional democracy for more than 100 years; it boasts of a healthy political structure and a long-standing tradition of providing education and health care. Few nations can match this record.

Costa Rica has traditionally been a haven for the "budding masses" of Latin America. Today, vast numbers of Latin Americans have been forced to flee the "democratization process" inflicted upon their nation by the Sandinistas. Costa Ricans regard it as their duty to help out.

STEIN L. HALVORSEN, Oslo.



## In Praise of the Disgruntled, The Holdouts, the Soreheads

By Eugene R. Fidell

NEW YORK — Let us push aside the cast of reputable — and conventional — characters that clutter the podiums each year on America's Law Day, sermonizing on the principles of order that, we are told, are the glue of society. Instead, we should reserve space for this minor, but important, holiday for the unsung heroes — society's soreheads.

Every objector to advertising on license plates.

Everyone who wears a beard when shaving is in fashion, and who shaves when beards are in vogue.

Every proud owner of an Edsel.

Everyone who actually puts a suggestion in the suggestion box.

In sum, everyone who is different and wants to remain so.

These are our fellow citizens whose "saint's day" — Law Day — was observed Wednesday. In all their disorder, noise, ability to annoy, pride of difference, in all the expense they impose on the courts, legislatures, schools, businesses, in all their pious beauty, the celebration was there.

Let us, therefore, honor them, for, by their very being, they breathe life into the Constitution, perhaps more effectively than the loftiest discourse on the First Amendment.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Every taxpayer who fights back during an audit.

Every last person who comments on proposed federal regulations.

Pickers of all shapes and sizes, including every "street crazy" who parrots painful buildings with sandwich signs deploring injustices, both real and imagined.

Every writer of letters to the editor, jailhouse lawyer, holdout juror, con-

The Washington Post.



## Even in Congress, Shape Of the Budget Is Unclear

### Dole Maneuvers in Effort to Prevent Unraveling of White House Package

By Jonathan Fuhrbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Senate resumes debate on the budget this week, Senator Robert J. Dole, the majority leader, will be maneuvering to keep the White House package from unraveling after losing several key votes last week.

But even if the Kansas Republican is successful, the Senate will have just begun the long and tortuous process of shaping the final budget.

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

ous congressional budget process, a game whose outcome is usually unclear to the viewer and often unknown to the players.

After the Senate comes the House, whose Democratic budget writers have chosen to let the Republican-controlled Senate and the White House go first.

Based on preliminary discussions, Democrats on the House Budget Committee say they have a very different plan in store, one that assumes even greater reductions in the military budget than voted in the Senate and avoids the termination of many domestic programs, a top priority of the White House plan. They also say they are very reluctant to approve any limit on the cost-of-living increase for Social Security.

The shape of a final budget, therefore, is still unclear.

The Senate voted, 65-34, last week to reject a proposal to limit Social Security cost-of-living increases, but that vote could be turned around this week. The Senate also rejected, 51-48, a proposal to increase military spending by 3 percent, in addition to inflation. Although President Ronald Reagan still insists on the 3 percent increase, the lower spending level could become part of a final package.

Even though there is general agreement among Democrats and Republicans that any budget should reduce the deficit by \$50 billion in the fiscal year 1986 and by nearly \$300 billion over the next three fiscal years, disputes over what programs should be cut and the possibility of tax increases could undermine this consensus.

The congressional budget process is so long, usually lasting well into the fall, and so subject to breakdown that the focus on the day-to-day defeat or victory can obscure what is happening. In 1983, for example, both the House and the Senate voted for the outline of a major deficit-reduction plan that was never carried out.

Before the process for the 1986 budget is finished, the House Budget Committee and then the full House will vote on its own plan for restraining the federal deficit, one likely to be very different from the Senate's. There would then be an effort by the two chambers to forge a compromise in conference committee. In the end, there is likely to be a round of negotiations with the White House.

If the House and the Senate agree, they would have produced what is called the budget resolution, a success in itself. But even then there are still votes to be won and opportunities for breakdown.

The budget resolution sets ceilings for spending and taxes. It does not specify any of the spending cuts, or if there are any, tax increases, assumed in reaching the whole. Next both branches would have to pass and the president sign what is called a reconciliation bill, making the changes in law necessary to achieve the spending cuts assumed for programs like Social Security, federal and military pensions, Medicare and Medicaid, and benefit programs for the poor.

In addition, Congress would have to meet the targets set for military spending and most discretionary domestic spending by approving the actual spending levels in its 13 separate appropriation bills, which the president also signs.

Mr. Reagan can veto them if he believes they are too high. But if Congress gives him less than what he wants, which is possible in the case of the Pentagon budget, his veto would be no weapon.

This whole process has its political cost. And it keeps many senators looking over their shoulders at the House.

"You want to be careful about your votes," said Senator Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat, who used to be in the House. "You know the House is going to come in either higher or lower."

the rebels, Honduran and Western officials here said.

A high-level Honduran delegation was in Washington discussing the guerrilla force, as well as increased U.S. economic and military aid to Honduras, the officials added.

"I do believe they are convinced of the determination of the administration to prevail on this one," a Western diplomat in Honduras said.

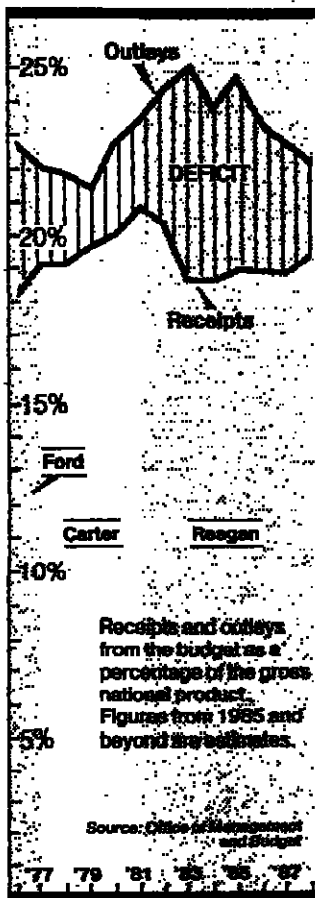
It appears that although the rebels may not have sufficient supplies to sustain an offensive, they have established a support network that allows them to survive as a fighting force, according to Honduran and other Western officials.

Honduran officials said that the rebels would remain inside Honduras, prompting Sandinista attacks that embarrass the government and occasionally cause civilian casualties.

A Western diplomat said he believed that the coming rainy season would give the guerrillas a breathing space since Sandinista units would find it more difficult to operate and get supplies in the isolated northern provinces, where the rebels carry out most of their attacks.

There appear to have been almost no guerrilla attacks inside Nicaragua in recent months as the rebels have waited for supplies on the Honduran border. The Sandinistas have taken advantage of the rebels' weakness to relocate thousands of people suspected of sympathizing with the rebels and to move about 6,000 troops to near the main guerrilla base, rebel and Western officials say. The Sandinistas have also begun to build a road to the area, they added.

It is not clear how the rebels managed to acquire the missiles, nor is it certain that they will use them. One of the guerrillas' chief worries, however, is that the Sandinistas will soon use Soviet-made Mi-24 helicopter gunships against them.



In the Senate this week, Mr. Dole is hoping to feel his way to a final plan, in part with backroom negotiating and some deals to ease the proposed cuts in some programs. He might offer life support to some of those scheduled for termination, including the Job Corps, the Small Business Administration and maybe even Amtrak.

Based on this negotiating and vote counting, Mr. Dole is expected to offer a new budget, which he hopes will attract the approximately eight to 10 votes he needs from Democrats to cover his expected Republican defections and get the plan out of the Senate.

## On the Range, Skies Are Cloudy

### Cattle Ranchers in American West Fall on Hard Times

By Iver Peterson  
New York Times Service

SARATOGA, Wyoming — The calving season is almost over on the range, and in the lower pastures newborn calves totter behind their mothers on stiff legs that will soon start to carry them to the high meadows of their summer grazing grounds.

These spring days are usually a time of renewed optimism for cattle ranchers in the American West, but that feeling has been hard to come by for many stock growers in recent years.

In a parallel to the much-publicized troubles of American grain farmers, cattle ranchers have been beset with similar problems of surplus supplies, declining demand and high interest rates.

Some ranchers are reducing herd sizes to try to stay in business, and others, their credit exhausted and with some cattle prices at five-year lows, are giving up and getting out.

"We're finding more and more people in trouble in this business than we ever expected," said Jim Berger, a rancher here in southern Wyoming who is president-elect of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

In addition to the problems of farmers, the cattle operators have other worries. One of them is a 25-percent decline in consumption of red meat in the United States over the last decade, prompted in part by fears — misplaced, according to a new industry campaign — that red meats are heavy in fat and calories.

Meanwhile, people with secure outside income have invaded the ranges for the romance of calling themselves ranchers.

The small herds of these "hobby cowboys," usually operated without expectation of profit and often for a tax write-off, have increased

competition for markets with full-time ranchers and have depressed prices.

Mr. Berger, who started in the cattle business as a hired hand in 1947 and now owns 4,000 acres (1,600 hectares), suffered his first loss last year. To stay in business for this summer's busy season of irrigating hay fields and moving his 500 head of Black Angus cattle to

"We're finding more and more people in trouble in this business than we ever expected," said Jim Berger, a Wyoming rancher.

their summer pastures in the Medicine Bow Mountains, he has gone deeper into debt.

Cattle are raised for slaughter in every state, but most cattle operations are in the West, where water is too scant for large-scale grain crops and land is cheap enough to allow the huge acreages needed to graze cattle. The stories coming out of the small towns of this beef region sound much like those from the corn and wheat states: foreclosures, forced sales, failing banks.

But when Congress considers the Department of Agriculture's proposed changes in federal farm programs in the debate over the 1986 budget, few voices from the cattle country will join the chorus of farmers seeking to maintain high federal price guarantees.

That is because a distinct differ-

ence has arisen over federal agricultural policy between the men and women who drive the cattle and those who drive the tractors. Crop growers support federal intervention in support of farm commodity prices; ranchers argue that, with the important exception of the allocation of public grazing lands, the fewer federal programs, the better.

Kendall Frazier, a spokesman for the National Cattlemen's Association, in Denver, said there was no question that the typical beef producer had suffered as much as the wheat grower. "But from a philosophical standpoint," he said, "that cattle producer has not gone to Washington and said, 'Answer my problem.'"

"It's a long-standing ideal," he said. "Cattle people just do not want the government involved in the cattle industry, and that philosophy has been in this business probably since the West was settled."

In addition, the two often have opposite goals when it comes to commodity prices.

When the government in 1983 instituted a new program to cut surpluses, excess grain was given to farmers as payment for leaving land fallow, and this helped drive up feed prices for cattle ranchers.

And when the government paid dairy farmers to reduce their milk surpluses by sending some of their cows to slaughter, the flood of beef drove cattle prices down.

So when President Ronald Reagan promised to veto Congress's farm relief program earlier this year, the National Cattlemen's Association applauded.

The cattle growers rely extensively on outside income from urban jobs, truck farming and cash crops to supplement their income.

Here in Saratoga, Joe Glode is both mayor and the major dealer of



Some cattle growers in the U.S. are reducing their herd sizes.

farm equipment. He has not sold a new tractor since August 1983.

"The spread between expenses and return is getting wider and wider for the cattle industry," Mr. Glode said.

While waiting for prices to recover and land values to stabilize, cattle ranchers may also face a sharp increase in the fees the federal government charges for grazing cattle on public lands.

The ranchers now pay about \$1.37 a month to graze each animal. Western cattle ranchers paid the government \$20 million last year to run their herds on more than 300 million acres of public range.

One option being considered is to make the ranchers pay the cost of federal management and supervision of grazing. Industry officials say this would push the fee to more than \$5 a month, so would drive many ranchers off the public lands.

"I'd say 75 percent of the ranchers are in trouble," Budd, executive vice president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. "We're seeing them forced off the land. Some of them get the land is sold, and then the land is sold because they can't make it."

## Sandinist Foes Report Acquisition of Missiles

By James LeMoyné  
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Nicaraguan anti-government guerrillas recently have acquired surface-to-air missiles and have moved out from their main camp on the Honduran border, according to two Western diplomats and a rebel official here.

The rebel spokesman, Frank Arana, said the guerrillas had acquired supplies in the last month and would soon attack inside Nicaragua. But Western and Honduran officials here question the guerrillas' ability to mount an offensive, saying that as many as 7,000 of the 13,000 armed rebels in the Nicaraguan Democratic Force are still inside Honduras.

The reported acquisition of surface-to-air missiles would represent a major improvement in the weapons available to the rebels, who appear to be the first guerrilla force in Latin America to receive such weapons. An NBC News crew recently was allowed to film a rebel holding a missile in the main guerrilla camp on the Honduran border. An effort to reach the base was unsuccessful, and a rebel official said it was now closed to reporters.

The vote last month in Congress rejecting \$14 million worth of renewed assistance to the guerrillas appears to have had less of an effect here than was expected. Rebel and Honduran officials said in interviews that they believed President Ronald Reagan would eventually win new assistance for the rebels and that Honduras remained willing to allow them to operate from its territory.

"We consider the vote in Congress to be a farce," said a senior Honduran Army officer, who is considered a key adviser to the high command. "Any U.S. corporation could come up with \$14 million."

Mr. Reagan telephoned the Honduran president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, after the congressional vote to reassure him of the administration's continued commitment to

the rebels, Honduran and Western officials here said.

A high-level Honduran delegation was in Washington discussing the guerrilla force, as well as increased U.S. economic and military aid to Honduras, the officials added.

"I do believe they are convinced of the determination of the administration to prevail on this one," a Western diplomat in Honduras said.

It appears that although the rebels may not have sufficient supplies to sustain an offensive, they have established a support network that allows them to survive as a fighting force, according to Honduran and other Western officials.

Honduran officials said that the rebels would remain inside Honduras, prompting Sandinista attacks that embarrass the government and occasionally cause civilian casualties.

A Western diplomat said he believed that the coming rainy season would give the guerrillas a breathing space since Sandinista units would find it more difficult to operate and get supplies in the isolated northern provinces, where the rebels carry out most of their attacks.

There appear to have been almost no guerrilla attacks inside Nicaragua in recent months as the rebels have waited for supplies on the Honduran border. The Sandinistas have taken advantage of the rebels' weakness to relocate thousands of people suspected of sympathizing with the rebels and to move about 6,000 troops to near the main guerrilla base, rebel and Western officials say. The Sandinistas have also begun to build a road to the area, they added.

It is not clear how the rebels managed to acquire the missiles, nor is it certain that they will use them. One of the guerrillas' chief worries, however, is that the Sandinistas will soon use Soviet-made Mi-24 helicopter gunships against them.

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## Brazil Fears Epidemic as AIDS Cases Grow Sharply

Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Public health authorities are warning that an epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, may be developing in Brazil with new cases of the disease being reported at the rate of one each day.

Since 1982, when the first AIDS carrier was discovered in Brazil, the number of reported cases has risen to 316. Of these, half have come to the attention of medical authorities since Jan. 1.

AIDS has killed 109 persons in Brazil. With the rapid growth in reported cases, health authorities expect an increasing number of patients requiring hospitalization.

The disease deprives the body of its ability to resist infection. It is transmitted through sexual contact and through blood or blood products.

Its principal victims thus far have been male homosexuals, intravenous drug abusers and hemophiliacs. No cure has been found.

Medical officials say that Brazil, which has a population of 130 million, appears to be second to the United States in the impact of the disease.

Minister of Health Carlos Santana last week ordered a national information campaign on how the disease is transmitted, how it can be recognized and what preventive measures can be taken.

The national network TV-Globo devoted part of its prime time programming Sunday to a report on AIDS.

Although the number of AIDS patients is small compared with those suffering from other conta-

gious diseases in Brazil, where 40,000 new cases of malaria are reported each year, AIDS has increasingly alarmed the public.

In São Paulo, where 71 percent of Brazil's cases have been reported, the state public health system has set up an emergency AIDS alert system through hospitals, neighborhood clinics and the medical profession.

Mr. Santana has called a meeting of public health secretaries in the nine states where cases have been reported to coordinate a federal plan to combat the disease.

In Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo,

the increase in the disease has alarmed those cities' large homosexual communities.

A homosexual support group has been formed in São Paulo, which has a population of 10 million, to assist victims. Posters warning against sexual promiscuity are being distributed in sauna parlors, in bars frequented by homosexuals and in motels.

Paulo Cesar Bonfim, a member of the support group, is organizing a series of public discussions through which he hopes to alert the homosexual community to the dangers of the disease.

In Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo,

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## Nuns' Deaths Covered Up, Salvadoran Says

By Larry Rohrer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A lawyer assigned to defend a Salvadoran national guardman later convicted of murdering four American churchwomen says he was forced to take part in a "conspiracy" aimed at preventing higher-ranking military officers from being implicated in the case.

The lawyer, Salvador Antonio Ibarra, said Sunday that another defense attorney had pressed him not to contradict a statement that "the possibility of a cover-up had been thoroughly investigated" and rejected. Mr. Ibarra said that declaration was "an outright lie" and

added that he was specifically warned not to pursue the case on his own.

After it became clear he would not cooperate fully, Mr. Ibarra said in an interview, he was abducted by Salvadoran security forces, held prisoner at National Guard headquarters and tortured. The objective, he said, was to get him off the case, either by killing him or forcing him to flee the country.

On Oct. 30, 1983, Mr. Ibarra was abducted by what he says were National Guard troops dressed in civilian clothes. Only through the intercession of the American Embassy and the International Red Cross, he said, was he released.

Mr. Ibarra left El Salvador immediately afterward and was treated for broken ribs at a hospital in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ibarra's remarks reopened one of the most controversial aspects of the murder of the three American nuns and a lay worker, who were shot by Salvadoran security forces after being stopped at a roadblock near San Salvador International Airport in December 1980.

Human rights groups and some United States diplomats have long argued that the guardsmen were not acting on their own, but carrying out orders issued by their superiors. The groups also have charged that the Salvadoran government sought to hide the involvement of those high-ranking officials.

### 17 Bombs Set Off on Corsica

The Associated Press

AJACCIO, Corsica — Seventeen small bombs exploded at offices and homes in the Ajaccio area early Monday, causing material damage but no injuries.

## U.S. Missionary Is Killed in Peru

The Associated Press

LIMA — An American Baptist missionary was shot and killed when he fought to rescue his daughter from five men who had invaded his home in a town north of Lima, Peruvian police reported Monday.

They said that the Reverend Thomas Dean Brown, 43, of Jacksonville, Illinois, was shot in the heart in the attack Saturday and that his 17-year-old daughter escaped unhurt. Mr. Brown was the pastor of the Baptist Bible Fellowship Church in the Lima suburb of San Martín de Porres and lived in Puente Piedra, 22 miles (40 kilometers) to the north.

Police said that it was not clear whether the gang intended to rob Mr. Brown or kidnap his daughter for ransom, but there was "no evidence of terrorism."

Mr. Ibarra, 38, was quickly joined in the defense by two other lawyers, César Augusto Canas and Tomás Guillermo López. Mr. Ibarra says that when he learned their identities, his conviction that the "politically delicate" case was "extremely dangerous" became stronger.

"To us, this is further evidence that there was a cover-up at the highest levels of the Salvadoran National Guard," said Scott Greathead, an attorney affiliated with a lawyers' committee on behalf of the families of the slain churchwomen.

A classified report prepared for the State Department in 1983 by a former federal judge, Harold E. Tyler, also concluded there was an official cover-up. It found that the Salvadoran government had sought to "conceal the perpetrators from justice" through a pair of "sham" investigations that would "create a written record absolving the Salvadoran security forces of responsibility for the murders."

But Mr. Ibarra is the first person directly involved in the case to charge there were irregularities in the judicial proceedings and a deliberate, concerted effort to limit culpability in the murders to low-ranking members of the Salvadoran National Guard.

In December 1982, Mr. Ibarra was appointed defense attorney for Carlos Joaquín Contreras Palacios, one of five Salvadoran national guardsmen accused of murdering the churchwomen. Mr. Contreras Palacios, the only one of the accused to confess to the murders before the trial, was convicted in 1984 with the other four defendants and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Mr. Ibarra, 38, was quickly joined in the defense by two other lawyers, César Augusto Canas and Tomás Guillermo López. Mr. Ibarra says that when he learned their identities, his conviction that the "politically delicate" case was "extremely dangerous" became stronger.

Mr. Canas, he said, is the half brother of Colonel Aristides Napoleón Montes, then director of the Salvadoran National Guard. Mr. López presented himself, said Mr. Ibarra, as a "childhood friend" of José Guillermo García, then El Salvador's minister of defense.

The two men, said Mr. Ibarra, came to his office in Zacatecoluca, where the trial was to be held, shortly after the appointments were announced. Mr. Canas, he said, immediately declared that he would determine the strategy for the case and said he wanted Mr. Ibarra to "pledge" to cooperate with him.

As Mr. Ibarra remembers the conversation, Mr. Canas said that "we had to give the impression that we were doing good work on the case." But at the same time, Mr. Ibarra said, Mr. Canas made it clear that Mr. Ibarra should not talk to reporters or make any effort to defend his client.

"It's not that I was afraid of César Augusto Canas himself," he said when asked why he did not speak out at the time. "But I was afraid of the brother of the director of the National Guard and what he might do."

### Civilians Reported Slain

Salvadoran paramilitary forces executed at least 14 civilians, including three small children, early in April in a contested region, the Salvadoran archbishop said Sunday in a report released in San José, Costa Rica, according to Agence France-Presse.

Shortly after the killings, guerrillas attacked, and 15 members of the paramilitary group and four civilians, including two children, were killed.

## Sir D. Bailey, Inventor of War Bridge, Is Dead at 83

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Sir Donald Bailey, 83, the Englishman who invented the movable Bailey Bridge that played a key role in the Allied victory in World War II, died Sunday in Bournemouth, England.

Sir Donald's bridge was assembled from welded panels of light steel linked by pinned joints and stretched across pontoons. It could easily be carried by a few men and could hold loads weighing several tons. Used in the Normandy landings in June 1944, it carried Allied troops, tanks and guns over scores of rivers and gorges in Europe.

The Bailey Bridge was designed as a collapsible steel bridge, and its ease in construction meant not only that it could be moved quickly but also that if it were destroyed, it could be rebuilt or replaced in a matter of hours. Superior to comparable American models, the bridge was popular with both U.S. and British forces in Italy. It proved especially useful there because German forces came to rely on bridge demolition as a central tactic in delaying the Allied advance.

Sir Donald was born in Yorkshire, England, and spent much of his childhood making model bridges from pieces of wood and string. He sketched the original design for his bridge on the back of an envelope and took it to the War Office, where it was accepted in 1941. He was paid a fee of £12,000



Sir Donald Bailey with a model of his military bridge.

— then the equivalent of \$48,000 — for the invention.

Although Sir Donald was modest about his achievement, saying it was "just part of his job" as a civil engineer, he accepted a knighthood in 1946.

### Carter Brown, 61, Mystery Writer

SYDNEY (AP) — Alan Yates, 61, the mystery writer known pro-

fessionally as Carter Brown, died Sunday in Sydney.

In his 32-year career, Mr. Yates, as Carter Brown, wrote more than 270 books that sold more than 55 million copies around the world.

Perhaps the best-known Brown book was "The Stripper," which was also made into a movie. Mr. Yates also wrote under the names Tom Conway and Paul Valdez.

## Swedes Fear Major Blow To Economy By Strike

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Industry Federation warned Monday that strikes that have virtually halted foreign trade could virtually affect the economy in a few days. However, it expressed optimism about the overall outlook for 1985.

The 265,000-member civil servants' union, TCO-S, began a selective walkout Thursday, disrupting Swedish shipping, commercial air traffic and police, postal and other key services.

The union is seeking a 3.1-percent pay raise. The Civil Service Employers Board has offered a 2-percent raise starting in January. On Monday, the union eased a walkout by postmen to allow delivery of pension and other welfare payments.

But employers, describing the selective strikes as a danger to society in key sectors, said after all-night talks with the union that the concessions were not enough.

The strike has only had limited effects on industry, although customs officials have begun refusing goods at the country's main ports. The Swedish Industry Federation said deliveries of pulp and paper abroad would be hurt by the stoppage.

The dispute is due to escalate this weekend. The board has vowed to lock out 100,000 white-collar workers in the public sector, including most of the country's teachers.

## Constitution Approved In Turkish Cypriot Vote

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Turkish Cypriots have voted overwhelmingly to approve a constitution that the Greek Cypriots say could undermine attempts to reunite the island.

The election board said Monday that, according to complete but unofficial returns, 70.2 percent endorsed the measure, with 49,447 votes for and 21,012 against.

It reported that 78.3 percent of eligible voters participated. One policeman guarded each of the 415 ballot boxes on Sunday and no problems were reported during the voting.

Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said after casting his ballot, "The manifestation of the will of the Turkish Cypriots at the end of the referendum will be helpful to peace talks."

He added, "After this referendum and the upcoming elections,

the Turkish Cypriot community will follow peace talks more powerfully and more effectively through authorized bodies."

Turkey is the only nation that recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It declared independence from the Greek Cypriot-controlled government of Cyprus in November 1983.

Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council have ruled as invalid the proclamation creating the state.

Greek Cypriot newspapers on Monday criticized Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar for not speaking out on the holding of the referendum.

"The silence of the secretary-general is inexplicable," said the weekly, Anektaritis, the official newspaper of the Greek Cypriot Socialist Party.

## Black Men in U.S. Face 21-to-1 Odds of Murder

By Don Irwin  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Black American men face one chance in 21 of eventually being murdered, odds about six times greater than those confronting white men, according to a survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The bureau, an agency of the Justice Department, included the data Sunday in its new Crime Risk Index, a statistical indicator developed from five years of estimates compiled for the bureau's continuing National Crime Survey.

The survey of a nationwide sample of about 125,000 persons every six months uses the results to chart the incidence of violent crime.

"The crime risk index shows that males are more likely than females to be victimized by violent crime, blacks more likely than whites, the young more than the old, the poor more than the wealthy and the unmarried more than the married," the bureau's director, James R. Schlesinger, said in announcing the findings.

Using figures for the years 1978 through 1982, the bureau found that overall risks that an American of 12 years or older would become a victim of the violent crimes of rape, robbery or assault were about 3 percent a year in the period.

Homicide data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service indicate, Mr. Schlesinger said, that "a person in this country has about one chance in 10,000 of being murdered in a single year, but the risk is one in 133 over an entire lifetime."

The statistics also showed that the lifetime risk could vary with race and sex. Overall, the estimated chance of being murdered was put at 282-to-1 for all females and 84-to-1 for all males.

The odds on a white male's becoming a homicide victim were estimated at 131-to-1, much less than the 21-to-1 chance for blacks. For females, the risks were put at 369-to-1 for whites and 104-to-1 for blacks.

The study estimated that an overall 3.2 percent of the population, or approximately 6 million Americans over the age of 11, became victims of violence in 1982. But the impact fell disproportionately on poor, young, unmarried males.

In its summary of all covered crimes, the survey estimated that 5.9 percent of white males and 7 percent of blacks in the 12-15 age group were victims in 1982.

Among males 16 to 19, the victimization estimate was 8.5 percent for whites and 8.3 percent for blacks. The estimated rates tapered off to 4.9 percent for whites and 6 percent for blacks between 25 and 34, then fell steadily thereafter for both races.

## Permanent Council Seat At UN Sought by Japan

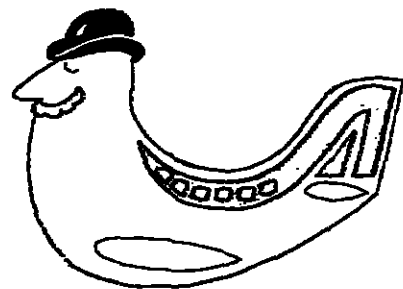
The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Japan is seeking the support of Indonesia and other developing countries for election as a new sixth permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, a special envoy from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said here Monday.

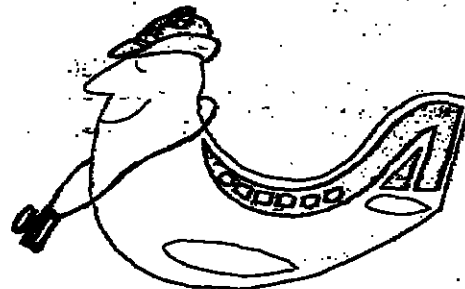
Masayuki Fujio, policy board chairman of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, said he made the request during a meeting with President Suharto. The countries with permanent membership on the Security Council, which given them veto powers, are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

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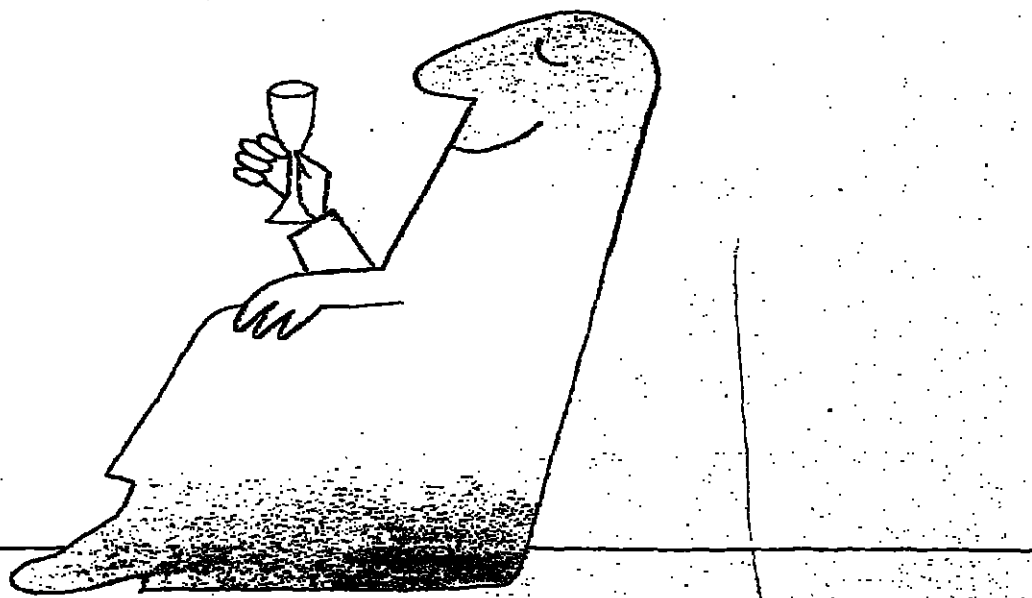
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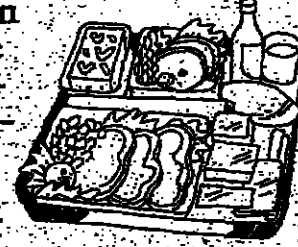


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16.30 SKY TRAX 3	17.30 MR ED
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## American Sportswear: Accent on Understatement



Bertrand Tavernier: A respect for the lonely "outlaw."

## French Director Searches For the Jazzman's Soul

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Long Tall Dexter" Gordon, a photogenic 6-foot-5 with bushy gray sideburns, the link between Lester Young and John Coltrane, has been signed by the French director Bertrand Tavernier to star in his next film, "Autour de Minuit," scheduled to be shot in July in Paris.

The title is a translation of Theonious Monk's "Round Midnight." Gordon will play a composite drawn from the lives of Young and Bud Powell, and from Powell's relationship with the French photographer Francis Paudras. He will also play the saxophone. According to Tavernier, the director of "A Sunday in the Country," the film "searches for the real sensitivity of a jazz musician."

There is no valid motivation for playing jazz other than love — outlandish motivation in a profit-motivated society. Those who choose the insecurity of improvising for a living tend to transpose musical values to a life view — eschew insurance, make abrupt turns on short notice. It takes a tough skin, steady nerves, a stout heart and psychological balance.

The casualty rate is high. Before his terminal retreat from the world, Monk reportedly said: "I'm tired of trying to convince them." Tavernier adds: "There was a strong suicidal streak in the first generation of black bebop musicians. Many of them eventually closed themselves off from the world. Dexter is one of the rare survivors."

This breed of lonely "outlaw" has long had the respect of the film's executive producer, Irwin Winkler ("Raging Bull," "The Right Stuff"), who found the \$3 million in financing, and of Tavernier, who said: "It is only because of our passion that this film exists." Herbie Hancock plays Gordon's pianist, both audially and visually (with Billy Higgins, drums, and Pierre Michelot, bass). He is also composing the score; he began to write it even before signing the contract.

"I felt very proud to be a jazz musician when I read your screenplay," he told Tavernier. "It's so heroic." Tavernier collaborated on it with David Rayfield ("Death Watch," "Jeremiah Johnson"). People like Winkler and Tavernier who have succeeded within society's structures often have an out-

NEW YORK — American sportswear triumphed as New York collections rolled into high gear with Bill Blass, Calvin Klein, Perry Ellis, Ralph Lauren and Donna Karan. Oscar de la Renta stayed on the dressy, giddy side.

The trend toward sporty understated clothes that started in Europe in last month's shows took on its full meaning in the United States, where sportswear was born. The result was clean, no-fuss, no-frill tailoring, uncluttered necklines, sporty coats and an abundance of jersey, which made a big impact on evening wear.

## HEBE DORSEY

There were strong echoes from Europe, such as Byblos's knits, Ungaro's side-draped dresses, Valentino's skinny, shirred and high-waisted silhouette, Lagerfeld's Western silhouettes for Chanel, Gucci's tapestry sweaters and a multitude of Saint Laurent's shapes, including his spencer jacket. Alafia's naughty curves were also very much around.

But the overall sportswear approach was 100-percent American and full of new accents, such as alligator shoes and belts and the use of black velvet for sporty turtle-necks (at Lauren, who mono-

grammed them with gold) or shirts, embroidered in gold (at Karan). Even Blass, who can go overboard with frills and ruffles, was in a sober mood. His collection was based on a simple, rounded and short silhouette.

The best moments of this lean

collection were the pared-down evening dresses, including a simple black sheath climbing high under the chin, its bold back décolletage held together with rhinestone straps.

The most important evening trend in New York has been the floor-length evening coat, which had all but disappeared. Instead of being made of fur or rich fabric, it is in wool jersey now, which gives it a pleasantly low-key yet elegant direction. Blass had several of them, including a gray wool jersey.

His collection was not monastic, however, and daytime splendor made up for evening simplicity. He opened with a bright red-and-black plaid coat edged with sable. As for the black broadtail suit topped by a silver fox coat, it would be just the thing for a grand entrance at 21.

Blass's plaid or tweed suits with short, bellboy jackets skimming the body were trim and decidedly short; his hemlines stayed around or above the knees. His black dresses were mainly lined with white satin or jeweled buttons.

Calvin Klein emerged as a leader of American sportswear with a collection that had a deceptively simple polish to it, from the pristine white shirts, their collars standing up like those of evening shirts, to the slouchy, hand-knit cardigans finished with beaver leopards. Except for an occasional swirling skirt with a Western accent, Klein showed pants, mostly high-waisted and pleated down the side.

Klein opened with three slouchy paisley jackets that had the ease of men's smoking jackets. He often broke up the look with contrasting coats and jackets and put yellow or

green three-quarter coats over tweed pants. Polo coats, an American perennial, were back in force and turned up in both camel and navy. Klein used jersey extensively, for black leggings and high-neck sweaters tied into a bow at the chin. The full-length evening coat at the end was made of cashmere.

De la Renta is from Santo Domingo but learned his craft in Madrid and Paris, which explains why his collection was the most European. He and Blass have the same kind of clientele, but this season de la Renta went for a more colorful and opulent approach.

Clashing colors like cymbals, he combined raspberry, purple and green, often in jersey outfits topped by softly tailored three-quarter coats. In a more dressy mood than Blass, he showed slim sweaters draped down the front or the sides, accented with contrasting buttons.

De la Renta offered an impressive set of party options, including a basic, the blouse and big skirt, which is emerging as an important evening story. The prettiest were in soft satin pastels, mixing oatmeal and turquoise or pink and aqua. Included in this group were pageboy pants, also of satin, belted with black velvet.

There were also elaborately em-

brodered sweaters and black bull-fighter jackets covered with lavish gold embroidery. The paisley, gypsy look, with silk-fringed shawls, was rich, and the tricolor jersey evening coats gave a final up note to this colorful collection.

Lauren, who sponsored the "Man and the Horse" fashion extravaganza at the Metropolitan Museum, came up with a horsey collection that had a strong Victorian accent.

Every other designer on both sides of the Atlantic has done the romantic, tapestry and paisley look, but nobody did it as well and as thoroughly as Lauren. The result was young and fresh.

Jodhpurs and dandified brocade or suede vests were worn with velvet jackets, topped by little capes. Accessories emphasized the look with derbies, ivory lace ascot collars pinned with cameo brooches, pearl chokers, riding sticks and gold watch chains.

But the delivery was no camouflage for beautiful clothes that could stand on their own. The long, tailored coats, skimming the body, could be worn anywhere and by anybody. So could the tailored Harris tweed jackets, the smooth and pale suede pants and swirling skirts and the tapestry Nehru jackets in faded chintz colors.

The Paris designer Karl Lagerfeld made a successful debut with his first American-made sportswear collection. In better form than in Paris, Lagerfeld showed he could get a good grip on this market with strongly shaped and tailored clothes that managed to have a lot of Lagerfeld's old wit. The suits, with strong shoulders and skinny skirts, were beautifully cut. Graphic, colorful knits, which he called "video knits," were amusing, and the sporty, leather outfits looked great. Unfortunately, the short cocktail dresses, which featured strange peek-a-boos, looked cheap.

Perry Ellis's collection revolved around miniskirts and long jackets that somehow had a skimpy look. The evening version was of satin, with one, two or three little ruffles at the hem. Ellis called them slips. There was a slightly medieval feeling in the hooded and short shapes, the short sleeveless tops over colored legs. Ellis fared better with striking animal sweaters, featuring unicorns or Russian wolfhounds.

He also scored with wonderful men's clothes, strong, colorful and

## Indian's View of India

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — India is alleged to have the most profitable of motion picture industries. Few of these films come West, but they play lucratively to audiences at home, in South Asia and in Africa.

The majority are manufactured to a set formula, depicting humble family life in chaste and sentimental fashion, and are of a pace and a length that try occidental patience. They have an affinity to American television soap-operas and occasionally break into tearful song.

India, however, has its elite cinema, too. In that company, foremost is Satyajit Ray, whose "World of Apu," "The Music Room" and others have gained him international recognition.

In his new film, "Home and the World," he pays tribute to his countryman, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet-playwright, whom he knew in his boyhood in Calcutta.

Tagore was a household word in the era when Rudyard Kipling's exotic Indian tales were in worldwide vogue and when "Indian Love Lyrics," penned by the wife of an officer in the British Indian army, were sung at Sunday socials in the parlors of English-speaking lands. Tagore received the Nobel Prize in 1913 and undertook several lecture tours in the United States.

The Tagore novel from which Ray has derived his script is set in Bengal, circa 1900, when the British authorities were playing Hindus against Muslims in a divide-and-conquer game.

A liberal-minded maharajah seeks to educate his young wife in ways contrary to native customs. He engages an English governess to instruct her and to develop her singing voice, and he permits her to quit the women's quarters and to mingle in mixed society. His close comrade, a fiery, corrupt Hindu

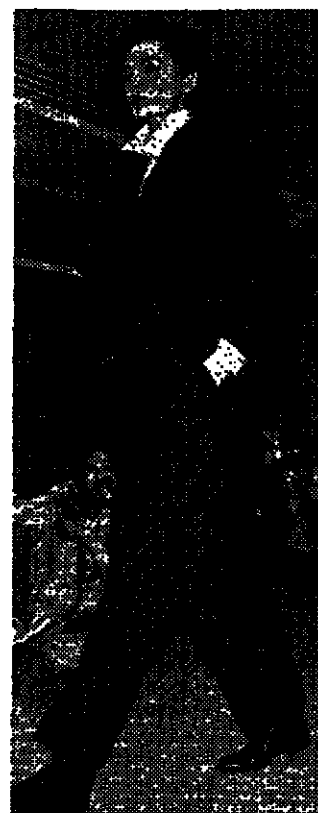
revolutionary, and his wife fall in love and she is unfaithful to her gentle husband. Subsequently the maharajah is slain trying to quell a clash between Hindu and Moslem hordes that has been instigated by his treacherous friend.

The incidents of the story are recorded in a slow tempo, but the mood evoked by their subtle treatment cast the film's binding spell. With infinite artistry Ray recreates a vanished epoch, its people and its problems, capturing exquisite visions of its scenic splendor and drawing from his players performances of uncommon sensitivity and emotional depth.

Victor Banerjee, who played Dr. Aziz in David Lean's "Passage to India," is cast as the wronged husband.

Claude Chabrol, a new-wave pioneer, has settled into being a purveyor of bloodletting shockers. The best of Chabrol's gruesome melodramas was probably "Les Bonnes Femmes," a memorable study of a compulsive killer. It was strong stuff, too strong for the taste of its time in 1966 — but it would be worth revival to perhaps reverse the public's initial thumbs-down verdict.

His latest thriller, "Poulet au vinaigre," combines malicious mockery of the traditional movie hair-raiser with an interest-holding whodunit. He plays hide-and-seek with the machinations of high-placed officials attempting to dispossess a crippled widow and her postman son of their property. They are brought to book by a cynical detective, played by Jean Poiret, who might have stepped from the pages of Raymond Chandler. Chabrol has recruited a cast of the first order. Stephane Audran as the harassed widow, Michel Bouquet as the suave, stone-faced operator and Jean Topart as a dishonest doctor aid in bringing a sinister reality to this macabre scenario.



Calvin Klein cardigan.

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The collection of the Italian designer "Rocco Barocco" and the Knap label with its creations in silk, suede and leather.

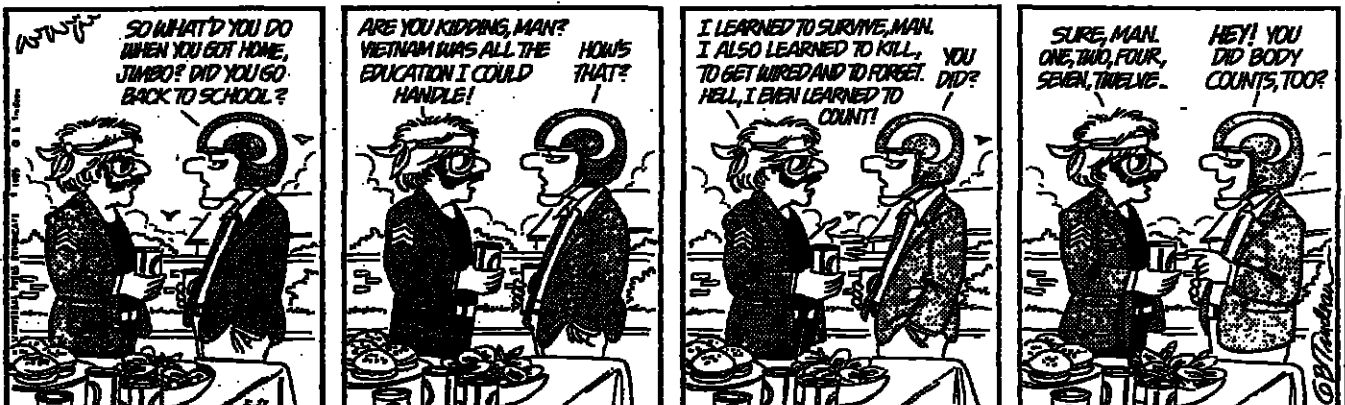
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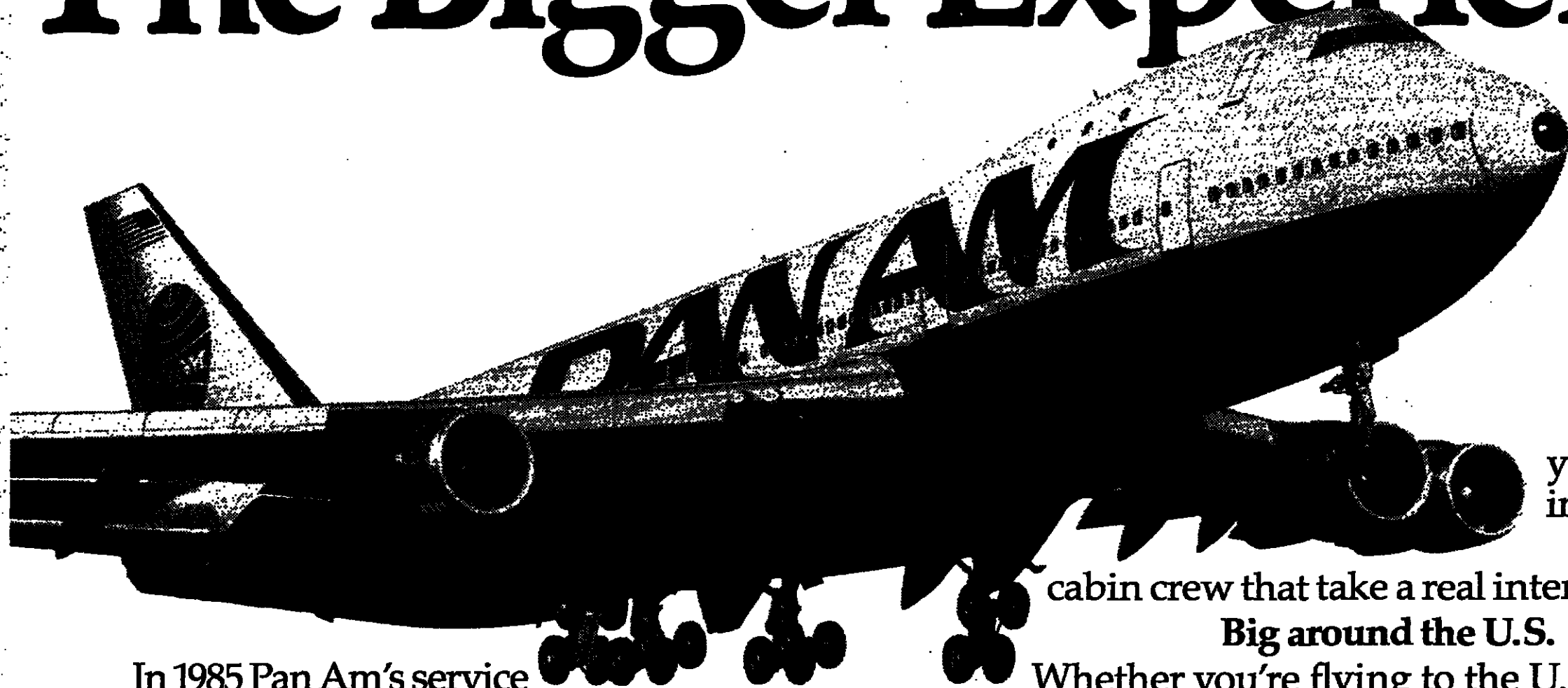
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And friendly

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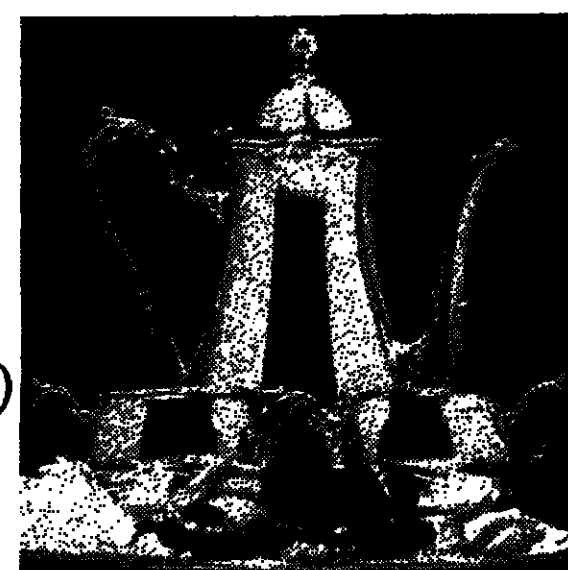
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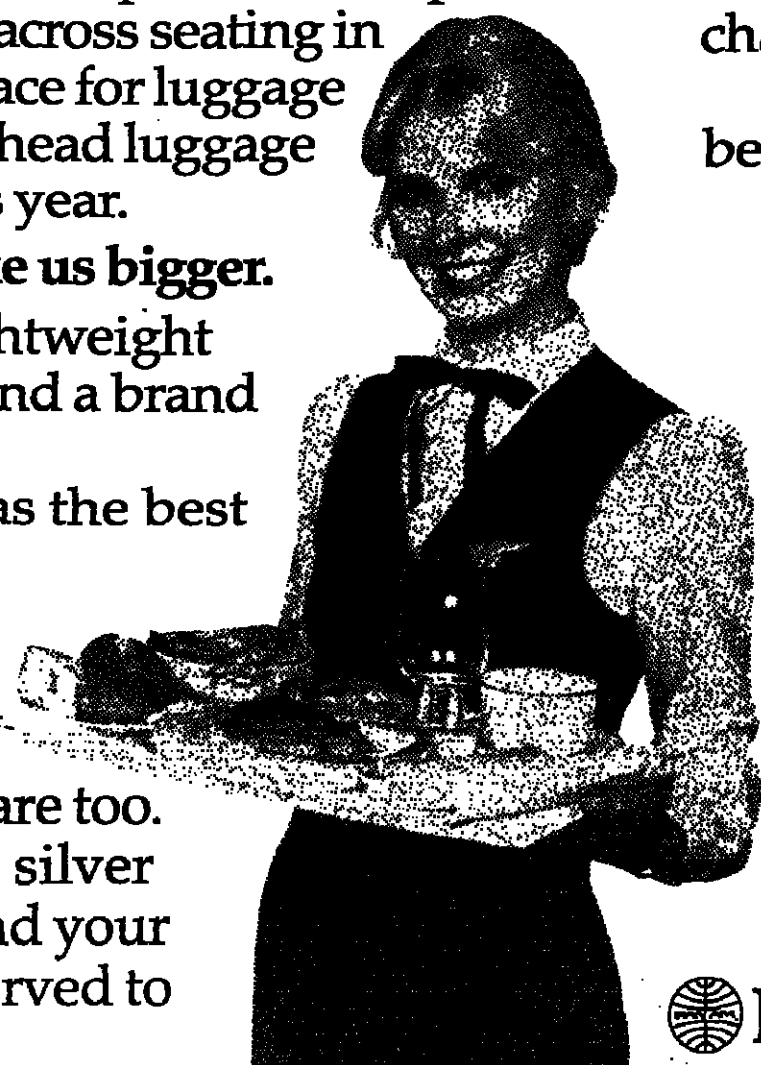
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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Indus.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Fin.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Composite	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	+ 1/2
Indus.	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp.	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans.	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	+ 1/2
Fin.	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	1121 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Today	Ch.	Vol.
Advanced	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
Declined	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
Unchanged	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
New High	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
New Low	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Year	Open	High	Low
Comp.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2
Indus.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2
Trans.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2
Fin.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Indus.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Fin.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Today	Ch.	Vol.
Advanced	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
Declined	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
Unchanged	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
New High	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
New Low	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Net	Vol.	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Comp.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Indus.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2
Fin.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	Today	Ch.	Vol.
Advanced	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
Declined	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
Unchanged	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
New High	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2
New Low	299 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2	299 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
Week	Year	Open	High	Low
Comp.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2
Indus.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2
Trans.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2
Fin.	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2	1243 1/2

## NYSE Prices Rise Slightly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were slightly higher late Monday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.43 at 1249.66 an hour before the close. Advances led declines by a 4-3 ratio. Volume amounted to about 67.9 million shares, compared with 82.3 million in the same period Friday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

The stock market is looking for direction from two sources — the bond market and the economy. Neither is offering any right now, said Hugh Johnson, of First Albany Corp.

Mr. Johnson noted that the trade summit in Europe produced nothing encouraging.

"Money managers are more pessimistic, guarded and extremely edgy," he said, and are "skeptical of economists' forecasts of 3 to 4 percent growth in the gross national product in the second quarter."

The market is in an intermediate-term correction, said Robert W. Colby, of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. Depleted institutional cash levels and a scarcity of bears have left the market exhausted, he said.

Despite some positive minor technical indicators, Mr. Colby said the market's upside potential was limited.

But if the stock market were going into a further decline, it would have done so last week, said L. Crandall Hays, of Robert W. Baird & Co., Milwaukee.

The prospect of lower interest rates was propelling Monday's early gains, he said.

"It seems like last week was just a technical downturn. We should be off and running again," he said.

The decline of more than 27 points in the Dow last week "scared a few people," he said.

On the trading floor, Arco was near the top of the actives, and slightly lower. Mobil was up a bit in active trading after taking steps toward the sale of its Montgomery Ward subsidiary.

In other petroleum, Exxon, Phillips Petroleum, Texaco and Chevron were fractionally higher.

American Cyanamid was lower in active trading, on rumors that the Food and Drug Administration required more testing for a new anti-cancer drug. The company said it still hopes for approval for the drug by year's end.

Gannett was up a bit and CBS was slightly lower.

Storer Communications was fractionally lower. It approved a \$1.64 billion leveraged buyout, but speculation continued that Tele-Communications may make a play for the company.

Both Warner Communications and Chris-Craft Industries were higher.

In technology, gains included IBM, Digital Equipment, NCR Corp. and Honeywell.

E.F. Hutton was off a bit on reports it may have to pay up to \$50 million in restitution to banks it defrauded. Hutton said the reserve of \$8 million it established would be adequate.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	299 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.</
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Sales in 1989: High Low	Net Change	Sales in 1988: High Low
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### Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. \$ 153.41	(w) Multicurrency \$ 10.19

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Murdoch May Lose Australian TV Outlets

CANBERRA, Australia — Australian representatives of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. Ltd. met Monday with officials of the government organization that regulates broadcasting in Australia to discuss Mr. Murdoch's plans to buy a chain of Australian television stations, a spokesman for the body said.

The meeting follows a statement by David Jones, chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, that Mr. Murdoch's current holdings in Australia would contravene broadcasting laws in the country if he became a U.S. citizen.

Mr. Murdoch said in New York Saturday that he planned to become a U.S. citizen to clear the way for the purchase of six television stations owned by Metromedia Inc. for approximately \$2 billion.

The proposed transaction involves stations in New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, Houston and Washington. To complete the transaction Mr. Murdoch may have to sell newspapers he owns in New York and Chicago since U.S. regulations prohibit joint ownership of both a television station and a newspaper in the same city.

In Australia, News Corp. controls television stations in Melbourne and Sydney. The licenses for both stations are up for renewal by the tribunal this year.

## Kearns Is Xerox Chairman

STAMFORD, Connecticut — David T. Kearns, president and chief executive officer of Xerox Corp., has been named chairman effective May 16, the company said Monday in announcing a shift in

responsibilities of its three-member corporate office.

Mr. Kearns, 54, who has held his present position since May 1982, will replace C. Peter McCollough as chairman and will continue as chief executive, the company said in a statement.

Mr. McCollough, 62, will become chairman of the executive committee of the Xerox board of directors, a position Mr. Kearns has held.

In addition, William F. Galvin, 53, will assume the new post of vice chairman. He has been an executive vice president since 1983.

Mr. Kearns said the new alignment will permit Mr. Galvin to spend more time with him on strategic planning and permit Mr. McCollough to continue gradually reducing his duties as planned when Mr. Kearns succeeded him as chief executive.

The position of president will not be filled, Mr. Kearns said.

The changes will take effect after the company's annual meeting May 16 in Rochester, New York.

## AMC to Import More Renaults

Reuters

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. plans to import up to 100,000 compact cars a year starting in 1987 from its French partner, Renault, to expand its product line for North America, according to the trade paper, Automotive News.

AMC, in which the state-run French carmaker is the major shareholder, has said it needs to compete in more segments of the U.S. car market.

AMC currently imports some Renault models as well as building Renault-designed subcompact cars at its plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin. The company also builds four-wheel drive Jeeps at its plant in Toledo, Ohio.

## Alaska-Orient Gas Shipments

Reuters

JUNEAU, Alaska — The Atlantic Richfield Co. has signed an agreement with Japan to study the feasibility of shipping natural gas from Alaska's North Slope to the Orient, Governor William Sheffield of Alaska said Monday.

## COMPANY NOTES

AEG Telefunken Kabelwerke AG Rhein, a 98-percent-owned subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken AG, said it expects 1985 results to equal last year's satisfactory level. Net profit in 1984 rose to 15.4 million Deutsche marks (\$4.8 million) from 14.2 million DM in 1983.

Allied Corp. said it will transfer some of the manufacturing of automotive components done by its Bendix subsidiary to a new Bendix plant in Gallatin, Tennessee, following the closure of a plant in South Bend, Indiana.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it has proposed to expand its international toll-free 800 service to the Caribbean island of Antigua on June 17, allowing people of that nation to place toll-free telephone calls to businesses in the United States.

Beverly, Bresler and Schulman Inc.'s creditors filed a petition for involuntary bankruptcy against the broker dealer, citing claims of more than \$54 million by three creditors, Worthen Bank & Trust Co., Great American Federal Savings & Loan Association and Fort Lee Savings & Loan Association.

Briefly Investment Ltd. said it canceled its bid for full ownership of Emco Group Ltd., a car assembler, launched on April 17 because of a one-for-five bonus issue and

## Honda Sets Its Sights on Passing Toyota in U.S. Auto Sales

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service

MARYSVILLE, Ohio — The freshly painted car bodies looked perfect. They were gun-metal gray, a popular color made lustrous by a special treatment.

Honda dealers all over the United States make extra dollars on the gun-metal gray Accords. But these car bodies were not on their way to final assembly on the floor beneath the paint department of Honda's automobile plant here. They were going to the repair lines, to be sanded down, repainted and rebaked.

"The paint's okay on most of these, but it's not good enough for us," said Scott N. Whitlock, Honda's Marysville plant manager.

"Look at this," said Mr. Whitlock, pointing to a tiny pimple in the paint of one of the car bodies. "That's dirt. You can't let something like that get by and still say you want to be number one."

Honda, according to some U.S. auto industry analysts, could wind up No. 1 among the Japan-based auto makers selling and assembling cars in the United States.

"Honda simply is doing everything right," said James E. Harbour, president of Harbour & Associates, an auto industry research firm in Berkeley, Michigan.

Honda built its first car, the

sports S360, in Japan in 1962. It exported its first car, the N600 sedan, to the United States in 1970. In 1971, Honda introduced a car with something called the compound vortex controlled combustion engine — the Honda CVCC.

Many buyers did not understand the physics or the engineering. They did understand that the subcompact CVCC got good mileage on cheaper gasoline — and that the car did not need an expensive catalytic converter to meet U.S. emissions regulations in effect at that time.

The CVCC, perhaps more than anything else, helped establish Honda's reputation for automotive quality in the United States, industry analysts say.

The Honda story in Marysville is being written by 2,800 people who prefer to call themselves "associates." Their enterprise is Honda of America Manufacturing Inc. They call it "HAM" — now America's biggest producer of motorcycles, and the company that makes Honda Accord sedans and hatchback cars for distribution in the East and Midwest.

HAM turned out 138,572 cars in 1984, enough to rank Honda fifth in production among the six auto companies making cars in the United States last year.

Combined with imports from Japan, Honda sold a total of 508,420 cars in the United States last year, well ahead of American Motors Corp.'s 202,498 cars and enough to overtake Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., Japan's second largest auto maker, which sold 485,298 cars in this country last year. Toyota, Japan's premier auto company, still led with 1984 U.S. sales of 557,979 cars.

Toyota controls 46 percent of the auto market in Japan, compared with Honda's relatively skimpy 9 percent. Toyota's worldwide revenue last year totaled \$23 billion against Honda's \$10.2 billion.

Toyota is building subcompact cars with General Motors in a joint-venture company, New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., operating in Fremont, California. But those cars will be sold by GM's Chevrolet division and will not be tallied in Toyota's U.S. sales.

There are not many computers or robots in the Marysville plant, even though there is one huge, roboticized machine that opens its octopus-like arms, grabs the left and right-side frames of a car body and welds them into a car frame, complete with roof and floor-pan.

"Mostly, we are going to rely on our associates," Mr. Irimajiri said, referring to the young work force — average age 29 years — employed here.

A day in HAM's 1-million-square-foot automobile factory indicates what Mr. Irimajiri and other Honda officials mean when they speak about "togetherness." It

simply translates into one "associate" pitching in to help another to get a particular job done.

For example, during a die-change operation completed in a relatively swift 9 minutes and 37 seconds, workers who finished one function immediately moved to another position on the line to help other workers.

No one stood around and waited after his or her assigned job was done. And no one complained about having his or her territory invaded by a colleague.

None of this means that what Honda does here is perfect. On the contrary, the "repair line" — the holding area for cars that made it through final assembly with defects — was filled to capacity one day recently.

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# Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. In The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
12.00	ADP	1.00 4.0 15	12.00 12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
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## U.S. Consumer Confidence Rises

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — U.S. consumer confidence turned up in April but remained below levels of early this year and well under expectations of a year ago, the Conference Board reported Monday.

The more optimistic outlook did not translate to plans to spend money on homes, automobiles or major appliances, the board found.

## Gulf Resources Markets Holdings

**Reuters**  
NEW YORK — Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp. said Monday it was negotiating with several prospects for the sale of a number of company properties.

The company made the statement in an advertisement asking shareholders to support the management nominees for the board rather than the slate proposed by a dissident group of stockholders. Gulf said last fall that it had retained Citibank to explore the sale of the company as a whole, but "in light of the unenthusiastic response to Citibank's inquiries, the board decided not to pursue the sale of the company in its entirety."

in its monthly survey. The Buying Plans index fell to 98.1 (1969-70 equals 100), down from 113.8 in March.

The board's Consumer Confidence Index climbed nearly 5 points to 92.6 in April but still did not recoup the 8 points lost in March. The increase reflected a more confident outlook for their jobs last month and for the next six months and a more optimistic assessment of business conditions generally.

Consumers' pessimism in March matched that of business leaders in another Conference Board survey, who "were far from bullish" on the labor market front. The chief executives of businesses of all types are surveyed every three months. Since workers often are sensitive to their employers' view the second quarter survey to be released in July could be more optimistic.

Fabian Linden, executive director of the Board's Consumer Research Center, said although the level of optimism has improved, it is "most disconcerting" that expectations are "now considerably less positive than they were a year ago."

The Consumer Index, which Mr. Linden said has "an impressive record" in predicting future economic

ic trends, stood at 97.9 in April, 1984.

Only 7.8 percent of consumers planned to buy a new or used automobile in the next six months, down from 10.1 percent who had such plans in March; 3.4 percent plan to buy a new home, down from 3.6 percent; and 25.7 percent plan to replace appliances or furnishings.

Carpeting and washing machines were the only categories of home purchases to post gains in the latest month.

## OPEC Session 'Tough,' Nigerian Minister Says

**Reuters**  
LAGOS — Oil Minister Tam David-West returned on Monday from a debate on quota cheating by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and said it was the toughest session of the cartel he had ever attended.

He declined to comment on reports that Nigeria was currently producing about 400,000 barrels per day of crude oil above its OPEC quota, but said that Ecuador and other countries he did not name were given conditions to meet or be expelled from OPEC.

## Butcher Pleads Guilty to Charges Of Bank Fraud

**The Associated Press**  
LONDON, Kentucky — Jake Butcher, a Tennessee financier facing bankruptcy after the collapse of his two-state banking empire, pleaded guilty Monday in U.S. District Court to a series of bank fraud charges in Kentucky.

Mr. Butcher, who previously entered guilty pleas before federal judges in Tennessee, had been accused of defrauding the former United American Banks in Lexington and Somerset by siphoning off \$4.2 million for business and personal expenses.

In all, federal prosecutors say, the two-time candidate for governor of Tennessee took \$40.8 million from banks that once were part of his \$1.5-billion business.

Under an agreement with federal prosecutors, Mr. Butcher pleaded guilty to three counts of bank fraud and one count of conspiracy. Other charges of wire fraud and mail fraud are to be dropped.

Jane Graham and Barbara Edelman, assistant U.S. attorneys, planned to ask for a 20-year prison term, to be served concurrently with punishments handed down elsewhere.

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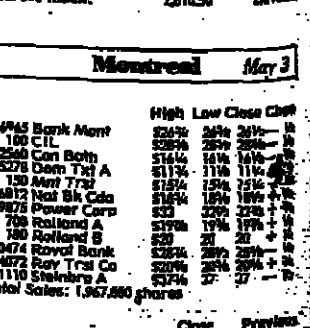
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## SPORTS

## 76ers Sweep Bucks; Pistons, Celtics Tied

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PHILADELPHIA — Moses Malone scored 31 points Sunday as the 76ers beat Milwaukee, 121-117, for a four-game sweep of their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference semifinal playoff series.

Andrew Toney added 23 points and 11 assists for Philadelphia, which will take on the winner of the Detroit-Boston series. The Pistons

## NBA PLAYOFFS

evened that confrontation, 2-2, with a victory Sunday night. Meanwhile, in Western Conference semifinals, Portland stayed alive by defeating the Los Angeles Lakers and Denver downed Utah to take 3-1 lead.

Milwaukee, which reached the second round by defeating Chicago, led by 71-63 with 4:53 to play in the third quarter. But Philadelphia, which advanced to the second round by eliminating Washington, then outscored the Bucks, 20-6, for an 87-77 third-quarter lead. Malone, Toney and Maurice Cheeks sparked the pivotal surge.

The Sixers boosted the margin to 97-87 with 7:01 remaining in the game. Milwaukee never got closer than five points in the fourth quarter, the last time at 113-108 with 1:41 left.

Sidney Moncrief and Paul Pressey scored 25 points apiece for Milwaukee.

Malone, who also pulled down 13 rebounds in the series-end, did not feel the 76ers had dominated the Bucks. "They were four tough games," said the winners' center. "All three of their centers showed they could play when things were really physical under the basket."

Coach Don Nelson, whose Bucks surprised the league by breezing to the title in the Central Division, said he was stunned by the sweep. "Philadelphia," he said, "is no longer a sleeping giant. Somewhere along the line in the Washington series they woke up — and they're rolling now."

## Pistons 102, Celtics 99

In Detroit, Vinnie Johnson poured in 22 points in the fourth quarter to put the Pistons past Boston. Game 5 will be played Wednesday night at Boston Garden.

Detroit won the game with aggressive final-period defense and Johnson's scoring. The Celtics held an 87-76 lead to start the quarter, but Johnson wiped that out by making his first six shots; in the period, the Pistons held Boston to just 12 points — the sixth-lowest total in playoff history — and only three field goals.

The lead changed hands throughout the final quarter before Johnson broke a 96-96 deadlock on a jump shot with 1:51 left. Boston guard Danny Ainge hit a 3-point field goal with 44 seconds to play; the Celtics got the ball back, but Larry Bird missed a jumper with six seconds left. Isaiah Thomas then was fouled by Kevin McHale and closed out the scoring by making two free throws with three seconds to go.

Thomas scored 21 for the Pistons, while Terry Tyler had 18. McHale led Boston with 24 points. Bird had 21 and Parish 16.

Johnson's was an almost unbelievable display of clutch shooting in the fourth quarter. Making 10 of 11 shots, he finished with a total of 34 points in 30 minutes coming off the bench.

Almost all of Johnson's shots in

the quarter were from about 15 feet. The biggest was an off-balance 15-foot lean-in jumper with the shot clock running down that gave Detroit a 100-96 lead with 58 seconds remaining. That was the final blow to the Celtics, an iron-man team that wilted to a point-a-minute aggregation Sunday's last 12 minutes.

"The only thing I was thinking about," said Johnson, a six-year veteran, "was, 'Hey, I'm going great, the crowd's into it — let's win.' My game was just to get us even with them."

Johnson, 3-for-15 in the two previous games, made 16 of 21 shots. "Vinnie can do that every day in practice," said Coach Chuck Daly. "When he's in that rhythm, he's awfully tough." Asked how many shots Johnson had to make before the team would begin going to him exclusively, Daly answered with no hesitancy: "One."

## Trail Blazers 115, Lakers 107

In Portland, Oregon, Mychal Thompson scored 6 of his 17 points in the final 30 seconds to help the Trail Blazers hand Los Angeles its first loss of the playoffs. Game 5 will be played Tuesday in Los Angeles, where the Lakers have won 21 straight.

Clyde Drexler had 15 points, 10 assists and 7 rebounds; he also keyed a surprise trapping defense that forced Los Angeles into 28 turnovers that turned into 32 Portland points.

The defensive play lifted the Trail Blazers into a 10-point half-time lead. They eventually upped the margin to 16, and the Lakers were never able to recover despite a series of rallies. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Ervin Johnson helped lead the final charge, pulling Los Angeles within 108-105 on Johnson's two free throws with 1:13 to play.

"We had 17 turnovers in the first half because we were not ready for the trap," said Lakers Coach Pat Riley. "I don't mind turnovers so much but when they outscored us by 17 points in the [second] quarter, it disturbed me."

In the crucial closing seconds, four of Thompson's points came on consecutive foul shots. He was fouled purposely, he has a reputation as an erratic free-throw shooter. "It's a big mistake on their part," said the Blazers' resident free spirit. "I said to myself, 'Just relax and think about lying in the sun with a Mai Tai in one hand and my girlfriend in the other.'"

Nuggets 125, Jazz 118.

In Salt Lake City, Alex English scored 40 points as Denver held off a fourth-quarter rally to tie its commanding series. The Nuggets can eliminate Utah with a home-court victory in Tuesday night's Game 5.

English scored 22 points in the first half as the Nuggets ran up a 24-point advantage. But the Jazz whittled away, and pulled to within one point late in the fourth quarter. Third Bailey dropped in a lay-up with 45 seconds left, pulling Utah to within 119-118. But Dan Issel scored four of Denver's final six points to help keep the Nuggets out of reach.

Forward Adrian Dantley led Utah with 33 points while Darrell Griffith added 28 and Bailey had 21. Calvin Natt scored 18 points for the Nuggets; teammate Mike Evans had 15, including a trio of three-point goals.

(AP, WP)



Wayne Cooper's game-high 14 rebounds (the one above hauled down between Thurl Bailey, right, and Utah teammate Jeff Wilkins), helped Denver to its 125-118 victory Sunday night.

## Cruz Powers Astros Past Phillies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PHILADELPHIA — José Cruz continued his torrid hitting here Sunday with a two-run first-inning home run that started Houston toward its 4-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Cruz, 9-for-18 in the last four games, also had a double to raise

his average to .354 — and he still isn't satisfied. "I still don't feel comfortable at the plate," said the veteran left fielder. "Maybe," he added with a smile. "I'll feel better when I get to 360."

"I love this park — come to think of it, I love every park. It doesn't make any difference to me where I play."

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## Quebec 2-1 Victor in Overtime

By Robert Facher  
Washington Post Service

QUEBEC CITY — Peter Stastny picked up right where he left off against Montreal, and so the Philadelphia Flyers find themselves in a hole in the National Hockey League playoffs.

Stastny's 40-footer sailed past goalie Pelle Lindbergh at 6:20 of overtime here Sunday night to carry

## STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

the Quebec Nordiques to a 2-1 victory over the Flyers in the opener of the Wales Conference championship series. It was Stastny who last Thursday scored 2:22 into sudden death, eliminating Montreal in the seventh game of the Adams Division final.

Again joining Stastny as a Nordique hero was goaltender Mario Gosselin. He blocked 27 shots and was beaten only by a deflection off his own defenseman, Pat Price.

Gosselin made two sensational saves early in the extra period. First he closed his legs on Todd Bergen's close-range drive, then he gloved Dave Poulin's backhand from just outside the crease.

Of perhaps even greater importance to the Flyers than their third loss in the last 26 games was a first-period knee injury that forced right wing Tim Kerr out of action. Kerr collided with teammate Ron Sutter and did not return.

The diagnosis was a strained knee — the same knee Kerr hurt March 8 in Washington. He was out six games and has played with a brace since.

Whether Kerr, the team's leading scorer, would be able to play in the second game of the series



